

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

It is reported that August Bebel, the great leader of the German Social-Democracy, will pay a visit to America in May next to gather an idea of the economic conditions in this country.

When the President at St. Louis referred to babies as a "stock that should be kept up" he showed how refined are his ideas concerning the human race. Most rulers look on their subjects as livestock.

Here is the modern reading of a well known scriptural quotation: "Little children suffer who come unto me." And the "me" in this case is not the representative of a child-pure heaven, but the twentieth century Christian owner of a factory hell!

The capitalist party aldermen came to the rescue of the Western Union in the Milwaukee city council and voted down a resolution on the telegraphers' strike, because it said that the telegraph companies had been crippled by the strike. But what do you expect?

Next week or the week after we will print another of Comrade Mildred Minton Scott's translations of Jaures' articles. The title of the article next week will be "Private Property and the Right of Inheritance." It will be followed by one on "The French Revolution and the Right of Inheritance." Students of Socialism should not miss these articles; indeed, they cannot afford to.

In the closing session of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at Winnipeg last week, the Socialist delegates refused to sing "God Save the King." In the Provincial Parliament of Vancouver last winter the Socialist members refused to stand when the representative of the king condescended to appear. This will make, some anglophobes writhe, but sensible Americans, who have inherited some of the spirit of 1776, will certainly smile approvingly.

St. Louis Labor says Roosevelt was received in St. Louis as if he was a king. Well, he is more of a king, when you come down to the actual facts, than the king of England, and if this country's official flunk to the "Court of St. James" (Whitelaw Reid) rags himself out in silk knee breeches and the tinsel finery and lace of the throne-fawners while in England, it shows what his kind would like to do round the American throne—if they only dared.

Tell your middle class friend, who is willing to do a little reading, to get "The Spirit of American Government," a new book by Prof. J. Allen Smith, professor of political science, University of Washington. It is an eye-opening book, written by a non-Socialist, but a man who is not afraid of facts and especially the facts of American history that have been covered up by capitalistic Fourth of July orators these many years.

We are pained to note a surprising display of ignorance on the part of a western exchange, the *Enterprise*, of Yuma, Ariz. It says "Borah may go to the pen," and before the issue in which it says this reaches us Borah is a free man and the expected has happened. Yet we should hesitate to say that the court concerned was one of those that the magazines have been exposing these past years as being owned by various corporate interests, through said interests having the say politically as to who should be judge.

C. W. Post, of Grape-Nuts fame, made an address this week to the convention of the National Manufacturers' Association, of which he is president, in which he again referred to organized labor as a trust. But in thus trying to smear the unions with a capitalist taint he seemed to forget that a trust is a scheme for getting the control of things into the hands of a few men, whereas the labor unions can only be successful when they get as many into their ranks as possible. It is therefore mere name-calling to speak of a union as a trust.

Colliers' has been "knocking" Grape-Nuts, an alleged breakfast food turned out by Post, one of the Citizens' Alliance moguls. Several papers that run lucrative advertisements of the Post food are defending the food and claiming that it is not good food neither are the other breakfast foods, such as rolled oats, wheat, rye, etc. But are these comparable? Rolled oats and wheat are natural foods, as given us by nature. The Post preparation is food produced by a chemical manipulation. Whether that makes it an unnatural food or not in either here nor there. The point is that its defenders are not happy in their comparisons. To us, however, *Colliers'* attack seems rather far-

WE WILL STAND by the REAL AMERICAN PROLETARIAT

THE Socialists and trades unionists of the United States were not well represented at the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart.

The American Federation of Labor was not represented at all. And for the Socialist party only two delegates were appointed by the national committee, Lee and Simmons. But other members could go at their own expense and get a mandate from the National Executive Board. Thus a large number of so-called "Intellectuals" and their wives who could afford to take a trip to Europe got mandates, went to Stuttgart and "represented" us.

And we were represented accordingly. Among other resolutions voted by the Congress, they passed one in opposition to all restriction of immigration, based upon racial or national distinctions—particularly with reference to Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo coolie labor.

The Congress favored restriction only against contract labor and professional strike breakers. But, of course, this is neither here nor there, because there is no Chinese free immigration in the European sense—and because it could never be shown that Chinamen and Japanese were brought over under contract. And once over here they break the strikes before they are begun.

But the worst of it is this: Morris Hillquit not only declared in favor of this resolution, but also said that from now on "we, the American proletariat" will change our methods and will obey this resolution.

The trouble with our representatives at the Congress in Stuttgart was that so few of them are, or ever were, in touch with the real American labor movement, or are a part thereof.

Comrade Hillquit is a prominent lawyer in New York, making a lot of money and owning a lot of property. And while he is a bright fellow—doing a great deal of legal work for clothing manufacturers and some for the trades unions—he surely is not the man to speak at a labor meeting for the American proletariat, nationally or internationally.

No Jap and Chinaman can go into competition with Hillquit, but they can compete with any painter, cloakmaker, machinist or carpenter. As for Algonern Lee, the editor of the *New York Worker*, another "Intellectual"—the most that can be said of him is that he is Hillquit's man Friday. But I am somewhat surprised that Comrade Simmons, who has of late tried to get into touch with the trades union movement, should have stood for that kind of a resolution.

To begin with, I absolutely agree with the editor of the *Philadelphia Tageblatt* that 95 per cent of the delegates to the Congress came from countries where the question of coolie labor will never come up. fetched, although we have no love for Post, and it would seem that *Colliers'* might better confine its exposures of advertising frauds to those that are clearly such—and the number is almost unlimited.

The state owned railroads of Bavaria are grappling with tuberculosis. So far as they are able they are combating the disease in a practical way, setting an example for privately owned roads to follow, and showing, in spite of the form of government ownership which they represent, how much easier it is for undertakings not run for individual profit to move on humanitarian lines. The measures adopted relate not only to sanitary conditions on railway trains, at stations, ticket offices, baggage rooms, and other places where such employees work, but to the dwellings occupied by them and their families and to the treatment of cases where the disease has developed. Provision is made for the dissemination of literature among employees for their better information as to the nature of tuberculosis and the sanitary conditions which tend to lessen its evils and check its spread. Official inspections of railway shops and other buildings are to be made from time to time to secure their proper sanitary condition. Now let private roads show what they can do.

When Ida Tarbell and others began to use the popular magazines to expose the scoundrelism of the Standard Oil octopus, that corporation departed from its fixed policy of ignoring and issued a pamphlet aiming to show that the Tarbell disclosures were so much fiction and that the trust was really a human-

For them it is an abstract question. It is easy for the Belgians, Hollanders and Frenchmen to decide that kind of a question according to stereotyped phrases and formulas.

But with us this is a very vital problem indeed.

One answer to the Stuttgart resolution has just been given in Bellingham, Washington, and in Vancouver, British Columbia. In Bellingham many Hindoos have lately been imported, not as strike breakers, oh no—but to do certain common labor in lumber yards, for which white men could be hired only at wages that the employers did not feel like paying. The Hindoos were driven out of town by a mob of white workingmen.

A few days later in Vancouver, a Canadian mob of workingmen attacked 1,500 Japanese laborers and also destroyed some Chinese and Japanese shops.

During the riot, Baron S. Ishii, chief of the Japanese Bureau of Foreign Commerce, was severely injured.

The trouble is that there is too much hypocrisy and cant on this question in the Socialist ranks. They do not dare to tell the truth—that this is a race question and that we shall have to break with a dogma that does not work in this case.

When Marx wrote his "Workingmen of all countries unite" in 1847, there was no Chinese or Japanese or Hindoo labor problem. Marx nowhere mentioned the question. And the world cannot stand still or go to the demitison bow-wow because he could not foresee this or the other vital matter. We have brains of our own.

At any rate, while we are willing to help the Chinese and Japanese workingmen in every possible way—with our ideas, with our money, and even with our arms, if necessary some day—we do not want them to come to us and drag us down to a coolie standard.

Dragging Americans down to the coolie standard would not help the Chinamen or the Japs in the least, but would hurt us immeasurably. It would make Socialism impossible in this country for many hundreds of years.

And the argument that an unlimited immigration of coolies might bring about a revolution of the whites so much the faster, is simply carrying the "theory of misery" ad absurdum.

A "revolution" of that kind would not be a real revolution, but simply a series of hunger riots. These would very appropriately start with killing off the co-called Socialists who were in favor of coolieizing the American proletariat.

A "revolutionary" argument of that kind does not receive any serious consideration.

This proposition is also pure insanity from a political standpoint. The trades unions of this country have repeatedly and unanimously

tarian affair. Now, as a result of the recent court disclosures, it has felt called on to employ the same tactics, and there lies before us a bulky pamphlet entitled: "From the Directors of the Standard Oil Company to Its Employees and Stockholders," in which the same old "con talk" is employed, supplemented by numerous clippings from capitalist papers with truly capitalistic instincts. The same methods were employed by the big insurance companies when their rottenness was aired. Incidentally it shows the importance of the capitalist press and why the big capitalists usually fortify their rascalities by owning newspapers to defend them and to produce a false estimation of their virtues on part of the public. These are the days of tainted meat, painted foods, tainted morals and tainted newspapers.

In the past years the Socialists have had to bear, as patiently as might be, some rather unworthy attacks from church circles on the woman question. Some churchmen seemed quite willing to take up the cause of the capitalists and to charge Socialism would mean the degradation of woman and the breaking up of the family. Capitalism does both these things and, like the thief in the story, likes to cry "Stop thief!" so as to divert attention away from itself. And perhaps some defenders of the capitalist system really believed that Socialism was a menace to the home. Dr. Marx in his day pointed out that as the bourgeois mind looks on woman as property it was easy for it to imagine that when the Socialists demanded the collective ownership of certain forms of prop-

erty that woman was also part of the property that was meant. But just this last Sunday the papers tell us that the new rules of the pope were read in the Catholic churches, prohibiting women from singing in Catholic church choirs. And this

decided against Chinese and Asiatic labor.

And their experience, common sense, and racial instinct are infinitely better guides in this case than the hollow phrases of some so-called "Intellectuals."

Outside of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, the Socialist party has made very little headway with the trades unions. Let it come to them now with a proposition to coolieize the American proletariat and the trades unions will kick out the last Socialist and tell him to go to China.

For instance, the Western Federation of Miners is surely a Socialist union. But if the members of that union would take a vote whether they are in favor of unlimited Chinese and Japanese immigration, I dare say they would vote 100 to 1 in favor of absolute exclusion.

And on this question we propose to stand to the latter end by the American Federation of Labor and by the Western Federation of Miners and by the proletariat of America and against Hillquit, Lee and Company.

Hillquit did not ask the American proletariat nor the Socialist party for our opinion before he voted on the matter.

He did not get a credential from the National Executive Board for that purpose. He got it because he could afford to take the trip to Stuttgart.

It is not simply a question of keeping away Chinese strike breakers.

The Frenchman who defended the resolution said that in his country they organized the Italians, Belgians and Spaniards who came to France. That is easy. In all probability that Frenchman never saw a Chinaman except in a picture-book.

For the next twelve generations no one can organize Chinamen on a Caucasian basis. The Chinese civilization is at least 10,000 years older than the European (or the American civilization). And a tree like that does not yield in a generation or two. Chinese habits have become a matter of atavism.

Even the Japanese civilization is only European on the surface. They have been taught by German officers how to handle guns and by American exploiters how to use child labor. But scientists tell us that the anatomy of the Jap is different from ours—it is more simian (ape-like). This may be an advantage, but we cannot change our anatomy in many generations—and we do not want to, nor do we want to get off the earth.

Today the question of Asiatic labor is only a Pacific coast question.

It is a scheme of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Great Northern to get more dividends and make more profits. It is a scheme of lumber barons and big exploiters, and also of railway contractors and mine owners.

But if we do not stop this immi-

Can See Ahead!

JUSTICE Cockrell, of the Supreme Court of Florida has recently handed down a decision in a case entitled: *Jettison-Dele Lumber Co. vs. Mather*, in which he held that a criminal statute denouncing a wrongful conspiracy to prevent persons from obtaining work or to procure their discharge, will not be applied to union laborers who strike in order to secure all the labor for themselves and that the common law and early statutes of England as to conspiracies among laborers are not so consonant with the spirit of our government as to control us in the granting of injunctions against laborers who refuse to work. What he says as pertaining to politics is very significant: "Fortunately there have been few differences in this section of the country between labor and capital, and this is the first case that has reached this court. Other parts of the Union have not escaped, however, and other courts have for the past two decades been forced to wrestle with the grave problems involved, not always with unanimity, however, and many of the great questions are still open. Moreover, may it not be judicial to add that, as the questions trench so close upon the political, they may finally be solved only by political departments of the government?"

erty that woman was also part of the property that was meant. But just this last Sunday the papers tell us that the new rules of the pope were read in the Catholic churches, prohibiting women from singing in Catholic church choirs. And this

ation now it will soon be a question for all North America.

Of course, we understand that the capitalist papers all over the country, and particularly in the west, shriek and threaten.

Says the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* in regard to the Japanese question:

"All these exclusion agitators are expected to do, is to obey the law, and they will not be begged to do that. They will be forced to do it. Let them try force. They will not try it long."

It is well that those rough western laborers have in their own way focused the intention of both the United States and the British Empire upon the Asiatic question. And it can be settled in only one way.

For the kernel of the question, after all, is whether the United States and Canada are to remain a white country or become peopled by a yellowish black race with a white admixture.

America is a nation in the making. No one can claim that the policy of this country—and particularly of the proletarians of this country—towards immigration has not been the most liberal possible.

We have welcomed 6,000,000 immigrants to the United States during the last six years. Most of these were Slavonians, Greeks, Italians and Russian Jews. All of them foreign to our way of thinking and our mode of living.

We have received 1,400,000 of that kind of immigrants during the past year.

Only a crazy man or a crook could claim that this immigration has not lowered the standard of living of the American workingman.

It has lowered it. It has pushed our workingman down everywhere, in the mine, in the mill, in the factory.

Yet organized labor has stood for it. But all workingmen, organized and unorganized, will draw the line at the Asiatic immigration.

The United States and Canada must remain a white man's country, say the trades unionists of America, if we are to have a white man's standard of living, be it even, to begin with, a Sicilian's or a Russian Jew's standard.

Open the doors to Chinamen, Japanese and Hindoos, and we cannot have even that standard.

The United States and Canada must remain a white man's country, if we are to have Socialists before many generations, say the Social-Democrats. We can teach Sicilians, Greeks and Russian Jews.

Open the doors to Chinamen, Japanese and Hindoos, and we shall not have Socialism in 500 years. There has not been any perceptible change in the modes of thinking of the masses of Chinamen, Hindoos and Japanese in a thousand years.

There is also another aspect. As we said before, 1,400,000 immigrants came here last year.

Open the door to the Chinamen,

is simply going back from modernism to the days when woman was merely tolerated in the church, had no standing there as a human being and no voice in church affairs. If we Social-Democrats took such a shameful view of women as that we should feel that attacks upon us in that connection were richly merited.

Very amusing, indeed, is Prof. N. P. Gilman who spoke the other day at the commencement exercises of a Meadville, Pa., theological institution. For Prof. Gilman, coming "fresh from Europe" as he avowed, declared to the students that many of the leading Social-Democrats of Europe were giving up the radicalism of Dr. Marx and are now content to urge social progress freed from any set doctrine. According to the newspaper headlines, which we must rely on in the absence of any extended report of his remarks, he held that "Socialism was waning." The joke of this is that there was never a time when Socialism was so much in evidence as now, nor have we any knowledge of any "backsliding" leaders over there—they were certainly not in evidence at the recent international congress at Stuttgart. Prof. Gilman has indeed chosen a bad year in which to set forth his claim. For in this past year the Social-Democratic vote in Germany has increased a fourth, the Social-Democrats of Russia have been making the world take notice by their plucky fight against oppression, the party has had a tremendous victory in Austria and sent 85 members into the national parliament, in England the capitalists have only withdrawn in a month sent out a wall over the fact of two notable bye-election

Hindoos and Japanese, and you will get 4,000,000 Asiatic immigrants, and China, India and Japan will not feel it.

Besides, the standard of a yellow man or a Hindoo is such that he can easily support six children where a white man cannot support one.

It will simply be a "survival of the fittest" or of the misfittest, if you please.

Even the negroes, as we know, multiply a good deal faster than the whites in this country. Open the doors to the Chinese, Japs and Hindoos and within thirty or sixty years, that is, within a generation or two, they will easily outnumber us.

Now some may say that this is the survival of the fittest. They are simply superior, economically and physically. They can live on so much less and multiply so much faster.

That may be true. But we want none of that superiority and none of that fitness. We will not permit them to conquer us either by their lower standard of living or by their greater fecundity.

If they want to conquer us, they will have to do it by force of arms.

I know very well that the capitalist does not care what becomes of the nation, as long as he can make 50 per cent instead of five on his "investment."

And certain preachers simply want to catch souls for their church.

But the Socialist party is the political organization of civilization. It is the party that has to look out for the future.

It was easy for the delegates from Belgium and from France and even from Germany to stand for a phrase in Stuttgart. There will never be any Chinese or Japanese immigration to these countries. They are mainly countries with an emigration, not an immigration. But our country has only twenty inhabitants to the square mile. There is room here for 200,000,000 Chinamen, Japanese and Hindoos.

In the past when the International Congress wanted to instruct the Germans to stand for this or that measure, the Germans indignantly declared that the International Congress had no right to do so.

We now take the same stand.

The race question in this case is equivalent to the economic question. It is equivalent to the social question. It is equivalent to the question of civilization.

And it is a question which will not budge one inch, no matter what the International Congress may "resolve."

We hope that the next convention of the party in America will have wisdom enough to take the common sense stand on this question.

We will not yield.

Victor L. Berger.

conquests of seats in parliament by the Socialists and have been asking "What are we coming to?" And then we have the constant successes in Finland, in the Scandinavian countries, and the increasing vote and the increasing hand of the Social-Democrats in the national government, and the unexampled progress of the party in Italy. Really Prof. Gilman is a good deal of a joke, if he has not been misquoted.

"I hold that the source of most of the difficulties between capital and labor, between the workmen and the employer, is lack of sympathy. They stand facing one another like two grand armies in battle array. Whereas there should be a warm current of good, kindly feeling between master and man." So said Archbishop Farley recently at a gathering of industrial peace advocates at the palace of the monster of unearned wealth, Andrew Carnegie. Sympathy and brotherhood are fine things—when they can exist. But the archbishop should not overlook the fact that we are living under the capitalist system, which gives the economic mastership to the few at the expense of the many. Master-ship precludes brotherhood. Business is business, and the relation of master and man today is a business relation. Their interests are diametrically opposite. It is to the interests of a master to get his labor cheap. It is to the interests of the wageworker to prevent the master from imposing upon him, the worker, a wage so low that it means an inadequate living for himself and family. And society at large must be with the worker in this, for it is against good citizenship for the relatively few

capitalists to force starvation, and privation, and therefore degradation, upon the masses. Further than this there is the fact that under the present system the means of production are in the hands of a capitalist class, which is therefore able to claim the greater portion of the products of labor, thus making the working class a victim class. This fact certainly does not tend to make the master class and the working class a happy family. Instead, it puts them as far apart as possible—the "masters" on the boulevards and the mastered class off in the back streets and in the cheap abodes that are crated together into flat buildings. Perhaps the archbishop does not suspect it, but there can never be a warm current of good, kindly feeling between master and man, so long as the unlovely relation of "master" and "man" continues. And it is bound to continue while the capitalist system rules the affairs of mankind. It is well meant, probably, when the men of the cloth preach peace, peace, when there is no peace, but there will only be peace when capitalistic "mastership" has disappeared and when the only master known will be the worker who is the master of the product of his toil.

Dr. Gasper, the city physician of Stuttgart, Germany, examined the school children of that city and found that scarcely one-third could be set down as healthy. A like examination has just been made in New York City and the result is given out as showing that fully two-thirds were found defective. The superintendent has issued a circular of advice to mothers recommending milk, butter, eggs, cereals and whole wheat bread, and advising against coffee and meat for growing children. Not long ago the British nation was rudely awakened by discovering that the larger percentage of the men sought to be made soldiers of were found lacking in stamina and physically unfit for service. To such a pass have we come. And yet, why should there be surprise? The main purpose of the capitalist system under which we live at present is to deplete and exhaust the working population in order that profits may be wrung out of their lives to swell the coffers of the capitalist class, and there is no concern for the broken down worker in the process, for under the competitive wage system it is easy to replace a worker who gives out with a new applicant. So it is not at all surprising to a student of social conditions that capitalism is weakening the race.

We doubt if there was ever such a President as Roosevelt. Only the habits of thought and the traditions of the American people keep him from going the whole distance and becoming as paternalistic a despot as a European throne would produce. He has even begun the work of establishing a *lese majeste* rule, by means of the swarm of secret service men he keeps around him (as we shall show next week). He comes from the lap of riches, and has unmistakable evidences of having started out in life as a nursery bully. He is the spoiled darling grown up. Many people are attracted by some of the little things he has done during his rule, by his trust-busting plays especially, and do not realize that this country has in him one of the greatest dangers that confront it. He has in him the elements *par excellence* of the "man on horseback." If capitalism ever dares to try to turn this nation into a military despotism a man like Roosevelt will be used to turn the trick.

Our presidential nursery tyrant was presiding down the Mississippi River the other day and was offended by the way one of the Mississippi River captains ran one of the boats. He immediately sent orders to the government to take the man's license away, giving as his reason that the way he ran his boat might have brought about an accident through collision to the boat he, Roosevelt, was on. His boat, mind you—his personal safety! Let the rest look out for themselves! This is Teddy's game preserve, this country. Let the people be very careful for the safety for their king; all other people do not count!

The Socialist countess, Lady Warwick of England, made a quiet trip across the Atlantic and arrived in New York last week, to attend to some private business matters. She declined invitations to speak for the New York Socialists, being obliged to return immediately to England. The newspapers had it that the countess was coming to this country under an assumed name in order to personally investigate the New York slums without molestation, which is about as near as they come to the facts usually. Lady Warwick is an active member of the Social-Democratic Federation of Great Britain.

OURSELVES AS
OTHERS SEE US

AN ENGLISHMAN'S MERCILESS
OPINION

From the "Bribed Bully on the Bench"
to the Petty Guardian of the Peace
the Picture Puts Nero to Shame.
But Both Sides of the Atlantic are
Tarred with the Same Stick!

I desire in this article to do some unpaid advertising for the *Saturday Review of Books*, which is a literary appendix of the *New York Times*. Incidentally I want to discuss standards of morals, sources of literary judgment, and international amenities. These are overpowering themes, but a great deal of the weighty importance can be said about them in a few minutes.

Arthur Machen, an English author of morals said to be good, writes in the *London Academy* a piece on "The United States of Gehenna," meaning our United States. Some of his sentences are these:

"The question of the utter and abominable corruption and wickedness of the whole legal system of America, from the bribed bully on the bench to the unspeakable policeman at the station, is but one out of many."

"It is nothing that all the municipalities are putrid with corruption; this they are from one end of the land to the other, openly and undisguisedly they are in their places to sell whatever corresponds in an American soul to our (English) honesty, honor, comparative decency. North and south and east and west the story is the same; corruption everywhere in all things both great and small; not the feeblest pretense at the mere elements and skirts of honesty. It would be

a horrible insult to any ordinary band of brigands to mention their names in conjunction with the average mayor and alderman of the average American city."

"There is no space for any consideration of the miserable trash which these Americans call literature. One must leave their newspapers unconsidered, one can only allude to the wholesale adulteration of everything that can be adulterated, to the streams of molten filth, the mountains of ordure, poisoned rot, typhoid germs and tubercular bacilli called 'canned beef' in Packingtown."

"Nero? Yes, but Nero was not an only hypocrite; he was probably a mailman. No, there has been nothing like the United States of America since the foundations of the world were laid. One wonders how long it will be suffered to endure."

"My space is almost filled; and I am tired of quoting proofs of the abominations of this most detestable and abominable nation. I could fill a whole number of *The Academy* with the shameful record of a people who have deliberately, rejoycingly, boastfully prostituted themselves to the devil; and call upon the world to admire the results. I have no space in which to deal with the social system generally; at the top a ghastly and repulsive imitation of what these poor idiots think is the tone of good society in London, at the bottom misery, vice, degradation, dirt, loathsomeness, of every kind so shocking that it passes all description."

I, for one, am warmly grateful to Mr. Machen for saying these things. They are the truth, or a fraction of it; though compared with the facts their statement is weak, for to say all that ought to be said about the conditions of the United States would require sentences of lightning, which would strike as well as sound. I disagree with him only where he calls England better. The two nations dip in the same sewer and clothe themselves in the same slime. England's rottenness is older and has a longer crust, to the stench of which its people are accustomed, and its literary men call the reek sweet. But some of them can nevertheless truly see and scent our filth.

America is a den of devils and their victims. The majority are victims and they remain so through false ideas. Through false ideas they even become the aids and "trusties" of the devil's torture and macerate them. The devils own all the important literary instruments for spreading false ideas, which

they manufacture with the same method and deliberation that slaves forge chains.

One of these literary instruments is the *New York Times Saturday Review of Books*, and it has reduced the writings in the *London Academy* to dust by a process familiar to lawyers. A principle of legal pleading is: When you have no case, abuse your opponent. To refute the above black photograph of the United States the *Times Review of Books* assails the character of the owner of the *Academy*. This, let me say, is a very convincing argument among fools. It is good law. You have just stolen a woman's purse, which is in your pocket. A passerby saw you take it and accuses you. Prove him to be a rake or a sot, and that proves you did not steal the purse.

The *Times* lawyer-editor throws a scarlet light on literary standards of morality. Says he of Machen's sentences which I quoted: "Lying and infuriated obscenities? Ravings of a dipsomaniac? Not so. These words are the inspired utterances of a faithful man; faithful to the work he knows his master expects him to do. ... Mr. Machen is no Boanerges. He has been personally conscious of no call to curse and exhort America, though he can do it sturdily at the command of his master." He wrote a book recently which was "a marvel of literary psychopathology."

This in the mind of the *Times* editor purifies Machen. Since he was hired to emit what the *Times Review* regards objectively as "lying, infuriated obscenities and dipsomaniac ravings," he is personally without blame. Mark the meaning of this—a "literary man" may sell himself to the vilest rascal on earth and write what the villain bids him, and yet have no moral obliquity. This is simply saying that literary men have no character, are not supposed to have, and are not ashamed of it. We knew this, but did not before know that they boldly published it.

In working the principle of literary responsibility out as the literary men practice it, there is no one responsible at last but the Croesus who owns everybody and owes nobody. How can we tell then what newspaper writer is a sinless liar and what one a liar on principle?

The bully on the bench is the true description of our American and English judges. But there is also the bully in congress and parliament, the bully in every "great" place in business, and their army of bought agents in the pulpit and press.—Morrison I. Swift.

ists, providing they do not get sidetracked onto some other idea or theory.

Single tax has captured the fancy of many investigators. But anyone who has studied Socialism can see that single tax is incomplete. All that is good in single tax is contained in Socialism, so why waste time on this idea?

The Hearst movement has fooled many honest people into believing that it stood for the rights and interests of the workers. But it does nothing of the kind. It stands for Hearst first, last and all the time. It is his movement. He owns it, finances it, and controls it. Hearst sees that the working class is becoming radical, and he makes a bid for their patronage, thus keeping them out of the Socialist party for a time. But let us hope he cannot fool you much longer, and that you will soon see the foolishness of supporting a one-man movement, which is only bent on securing your votes by making false promises—promises that Hearst knows full well he cannot fulfill.

Then there is the S. L. P. This was at one time the original and only Socialist party in this country, but by bad leadership and wrong tactics they have continually lost ground, until now they are a mere handful of wrangling and dis-

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(Continued on page 4.)

CRUCIFY HIM!

When Clarence Darrow, the Chicago lawyer and non-resistant, neglected to join a crowd of demonstrative "patriots" in a Seattle restaurant who saw it to stand when the Star Spangled Banner was played, he was roundly hissed, we are told, by the "loyal" Americans.

The failure of Mr. Darrow to stand up when the crowd stood up has greatly agitated the "patriots" who are unable to forgive Mr. Darrow for having been instrumental in clearing William D. Haywood when they insisted that his plea to the jury was certain to convict his client.

And these journalistic "patriots" are quite certain that Mr. Darrow's failure to rise when the orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner was due to his "Socialistic" tendencies. Mr. Darrow, they tell us, is a "Socialist."

It is quite possible that Mr. Darrow was hungry. We have often seen hungry men eating when an orchestra, or a phonograph, or an electric piano, or other music making device has been grinding out patriotic airs.

Possibly Mr. Darrow didn't like the orchestra and desired to finish his meal and make his escape. We have seen men who have acted as if the music of a restaurant orchestra was an affliction to be endured only until escape could be made without facing the perils of starvation.

It may have been that Mr. Darrow was tired or indisposed. We have observed that tired or sick persons often prefer to remain seated even when their ears are assailed with inspiring strains of the Star Spangled Banner.

It could not have been Mr. Darrow's "Socialistic" tendencies that caused him to remain seated—for he hasn't any. Mr. Darrow is an individualist.

He is what the intellectual cult is pleased to term a "philosophical Anarchist." He is a disciple of Tolstoi.

Mr. Darrow believes in the individual initiative. He is in rebellion against the doctrine that "When in Rome one should do as the Romans do."

He imagines that he is the master of his own craft. He thinks that he is paddling his own canoe.

As a man who conceives that he should be the master of his own destiny, he has little patience with the conventionalities of the vulgar crowd.

Now, the indictment that is brought against Socialism is that it is designed to cast us all in the same mold—in the same vulgar mold.

If, under Socialism, we are told the majority shall decree this, that or the other thing, we shall have to take our medicine. Quite possibly we shall have to live in the same style of houses, have our hair cropped in a certain fashion, and wear clothing that will make us look like two peas in a pod.

The mere fact that under existing conditions we are following one another like a flock of sheep—that we are cast in the same mold—doesn't lessen our fear of the leveling influences of Socialism—it doesn't even restrain us from hissing when a Darrow refuses to stand up with the crowd and act "loyal" like so that it wouldn't be suspected that he had any ideas of his own.

If any man shows a disposition to govern his actions as may suit his pleasure without consulting the demands of fashion—if he shall be individualistic in his unconventionality—crucify him. He may be a Socialist.—*Milwaukee Daily News.*

By the way, it wasn't the "Star Spangled Banner" that was played, but the American adaptation of "God Save the King."

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-
DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

I.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have

come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away from the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of the individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the Social-Democratic platform of 1904. In the industrial development of the world, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor the lowest condition of the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give the capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other, and to struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet-unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement, therefore, is a world movement. It is the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-wide scope which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work is increasing economic uncertainty, physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only what he needed, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But the cooperation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, inhumanities and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than

there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, or for the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is the interpretation of what is sooner or later inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work, the universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for the intelligent and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be the people in common owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to the complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for two equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to protect whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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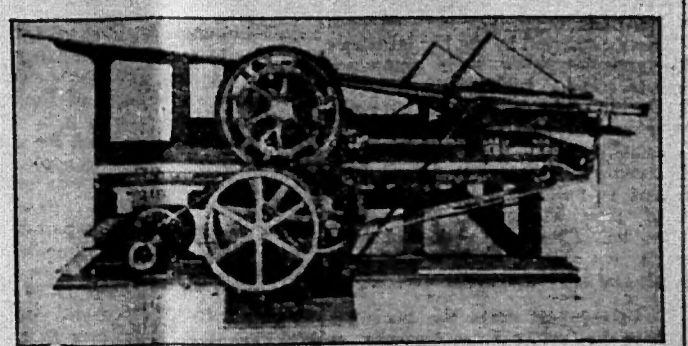
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The Serving Glass — From the Inside!

By a Swell-Hotel Waiter.

[NOTE: The following is the first of a series of papers written for the HERALD by a Socialist who has been a waiter in the higher class hotels and swell restaurants of the country. He has thus been brought into contact with the profligate rich of our cities and with our millionaires and big exploiters, and has had exceptional opportunities to estimate their characters and their lack of character, for they spread waste and degradation wherever they go. Some things that ought to be known will have to be omitted because unprintable, but otherwise the exposure will be complete from his point of view.]

I. In Front and Behind the Scenes.

Dear reader, let us take a stroll through some fashionable, first-class hotel or restaurant in the city of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco or any other of the larger cities of the United States.

Let us walk into the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. As we enter through one of the fine entrances leading into the hotel the first thing that we see is the splendor and luxurious outfit of the lobbies. Next to them the well-equipped parlors with massive sofas, arm, rocking and comfort chairs. Further on we get into the Palm Room or dining room of moderate size with twenty-four tables. Next to these is the Astoria Gar-

den, another dining room about twice the size of the Palm Room. Both of these dining rooms are most of the time brilliantly lighted both night and day. From there we get into the two large Dining Rooms—the one with the black marble walls and huge black pillars, its enormous red plush curtains, white garlands, immense candelabras and very expensive fireplaces, which are there for show only, with the ornamental mantel pieces and the things that are placed thereon. Adjoining this brilliant dining room is the Astoria Restaurant, just as big and luxurious fitted up as the other, but instead of the black marble you see here pink marble walls and pillars with pink plush side curtains, etc.

As we leave this dining room through its main entrance we get into a long hallway which is called the promenade or piazza, where the rich guests of the hotel attend an unannounced dress show every evening of the year, and where a huge crowd of well-dressed men and richly gowned women promenade up and down to see and to be seen. It is simply an impromptu dress exhibition. This promenade is the same for the rich people that the street corners are for the loaf-

ers, cheap sports and gamins. Passing along this promenade we arrive at the Gents' Cafe, where gentlemen only are served with meals and drinks. Here smoking is permitted at all times. Ladies are not served in this huge dining room. Leaving this room we go through a spacious marble hallway and get into the South Cafe, which is the assembly room of the richest men and women of America after theater. This is a very busy place between the hours of 8 p. m. and 2 a. m. It has the most expensive grill in the world, where many of the finest dishes are cooked, the kind of which 98 per cent of the working class has never heard of. As, for instance: Lobster Newburgh, Crab Meat Newburgh or Maryland, Diamond-Back Terrapin, Chicken a la King, Chicken Breast on Virginia Ham with broiled fresh Mushroom on top, Broiled Squab with bacon, Roast Canvas-Back Duck, Partridges, Pheasants, Mallard Duck, Real Imported Aschtrian Caviar, Pâté de Foie Gras (which, translated into English, means potted goose liver), etc., etc. Yes, there are a good many more very expensive dishes, also wines, liquors, cigars and cigarettes, served in this room which I cannot mention in this short article.

After leaving this room we go to the second floor where we find the largest and most expensive Banquet Hall in the United States, if not in the world. Adjoining this banquet hall is a smaller banquet hall. West of this is a still smaller one. Not far from this is the Room with the Royal Plate. As many plates are shown as there are rulers of importance in the world, hung up in glass cases on the four walls. Each plate bearing the likeness of some royal, emperor, king, duke, prince, empress, queen, sultan, mikado, shah, maharajah or president of a republic. It is said that each of these plates cost \$125; but there are some fish, meat and game plates which cost between \$50 and \$1,000 each.

Now we will go to the kitchen, bake shop, meat room, pastry room, oyster room, engine room, wine cellars and to the part where the dishes are washed and the silver cleaned, and to finish our tour we will visit the many help halls, the help dining rooms and the help dressing rooms. The kitchen is the most spacious in the world—with its glittering, white glazed brick walls, its white marble floor, two long rows of ranges and its huge broiler and ovens to bake and roast meats and game and fish. There is in one corner the butcher shop and in the other corner of the kitchen the bake shop and in the third corner the pastry shop, while in the last corner is the dish washing and silver cleaning department. When a person visits this kitchen he must be convinced that this is certainly the best arranged and equipped kitchen in the world.

But this, as well as every other kitchen in the hotel or restaurant, has its shady side also. Visitors are never shown around the bake shop, butcher shop or the part where the poultry, game and fish are cleaned, or where the frying pans and sauce pans are scrubbed and washed. Why not? Because these places are dirty, filthy and neglected, as much so as they can be. Nor are they ever shown the place where the garbage and slop pails and tubs are standing; nor the places where all the rubbish from this huge building is dumped before it is carted away. These places may affront their eyesight and offend their nostrils. Thousands of men and women have worked in this immense establishment without ever having seen any of the guests' dining rooms or banquet halls or any of the living apartments for guests, and thousands of the visitors have never stopped to think that there was going on behind the scenes a continuous show, where the help work, which they have not seen. The help they have seen on the trip around the hotel are all well dressed or uniformed, with a lot of brass buttons on their coats or vests, or the waiters in their black cloth jackets, low cut vests and clean white aprons, or the cooks in their white kitchen apparel. They have not seen those who work in the ice houses, in the cold storage room, those who wash the pots and pans, those who clean the poultry, game and fish, or the vegetables, or those who scrub the floors at night time. They have not been shown the help's dining room where the least paid help eat. Oh no, that might spoil their appetites! It is a large, filthy place with a long row of board tables and common benches. The food for the help eating in this dining room is cooked in this room. Well, they call it food! Truly it is food, but of what quality, and how is it prepared? A poor tramp or hobo who has eaten in some of the Salvation Army one-cent restaurants could give a pretty good description of the food these pious people serve, and the same kind of food is served to the men and women who perform the labor in the hotel.

This holds good in 95 per cent of the hotels and restaurants in the United States. It is simply a case of a shoemaker having no shoes to wear. And the hotel or restaurant employees of the lower rank have

nothing to eat unless they want to eat the rotten, cheap stuff which is placed before them.

But then the hotels are run for profits, and most people seem to like this beautiful system or they would not support it. But I can see some light breaking in on them and with light there comes the change.

To End Police Sweatbox.

I am, of course, glad that Mayor Johnson has ordered the abolition of the sweatbox in Cleveland.

The sweatbox is merely the ancient torture-chamber lingering along in what we boast of as an enlightened age.

It has no place in America and never did have; it is contrary to the spirit of our laws, which have long professed to give to every man a fair trial, and theoretically to presume a man innocent until proved guilty.

The sweatbox is an instrument of torture to make a man prove himself guilty, just as the rack and the wheel and the thumbscrew were; its place is with these and with the whipping post, either in some nether hell or in the state of Delaware.

I know that there are still people who think that criminals should be treated cruelly. They think their feeling on this subject is a high moral sentiment. In reality it is nothing but common, everyday craving fear.

They perfectly typify our attitude toward the treatment of so-called criminals, that is, those who are caught in or suspected of a relatively small and wholly clumsy crime.

They picture our bourgeois society sitting like a fat, scared ape clutching its petty possessions to its breast, its teeth chattering with fear.

The sweatbox has never furthered the ends of justice because, by operation of the immutable law of nature, justice cannot come out of injustice; and many a man has been bedeviled and tortured and cruelly treated by this brutal and inhuman heritage from the dungeons of the dark ages into making admissions that deprived him of his liberty or his life.

But fortunately we are living in an age that is awakening to nobler and purer conceptions, to a loftier and more complete sense of justice and to a greater ideal than we have ever known.

And all this awakening, this revolution that is silently taking place in the minds of men, is bound to bring about better conditions. —Mayor Whitlock (Toledo).

Labor Hounding.

In December last a local in affiliation with the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union was organized in the city of Owensboro, Ky., known as "Local Union No. 169" and composed of some three hundred members. Shortly after the formation of the organization, the manufacturers came to the conclusion that it would be good policy on their part to crush it in its inception, and accordingly acted in concert and inaugurated a "lock-out" and made the re-employment of the men contingent upon their signing the following contract:

"In taking a position with the Hickman-Ebert Co., I agree, in consideration of the wages per hour, or piece work as may be agreed upon from time to time, being paid me weekly, that the same to apply for all extra time put in nights, holidays and Sundays; that I will diligently and faithfully serve them to the best of my ability; that I am not now, nor will I become a member, of any labor organization (or union) during my employment with the Hickman-Ebert Co., and that in the event of taking a position elsewhere or leaving their employ I will give reasonable notice. I also agree that while I am in their employ I will not participate in any strike, nor unite with other employees in any concerted action with a view of securing greater compensation or shorter hours. I further agree to a strict compliance with the printed rules of the company."

This contract was so un-American and such a travesty upon human liberty that the men refused to sign, and by so doing stultify their manhood. Rather than to surrender themselves heart and soul to these exploiters of American labor, they remained steadfast to the union, and while they have suffered every privation (many of them going hungry and living in bed to keep from freezing last winter) they have proven faithful to the cause we represent.

The American Society of Equity is rendering valuable assistance by refusing to purchase their wagons without our label is displayed thereon, but this does not aid financially. The American Federation of Labor has promised its undivided support.

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M. HERVE WRITES OF THE QUELCH CASE.

Peace Congresses Cover a Multitude of Sins, and are the Prize Shame and Hypocrisies of an Age of Shams and Hypocrisies.

One of the most interesting and characteristic incidents connected with the peace conference at The Hague, which has furnished so much material for the comment and laughter of the press, is the adventure of Mr. Quelch, the English Socialist who was kicked out of Stuttgart by the Wuerttemberg government because he spoke of The Hague conference as a "supper of thieves." Quelch was attending the Stuttgart Socialist conference, and it is not unnatural that Mr. Herve of the *Soleil* (Paris), who was also at Stuttgart, should rush to the assistance of his fellow Socialist, and Mr. Herve, who is a man of genius and the controller of an influential newspaper, is well worth listening to when he says:

"It is not possible to estimate the work of a congress of this sort without reckoning the results. We beg to state that the first Hague conference resulted in the absorption by Great Britain of the South African Republic, and in the Japanese Manchurian war. The second conference of The Hague is signaled by the absorption of Korea by Japan and by the French invasion of Morocco."

The writer proceeds to show that Mr. Quelch was speaking perfectly within the limits of his brief, and he denounces what he considers as Japan's theft in the case of Korea, which really was the Attica of the extreme Orient, the eye of Asia, as Athens was the eye of Greece. To quote the brilliant pages of the *Soleil*:

"The Empire of the Morning Sun (Korea) has been the initiative of civilization in the whole far East. In particular, Japan has owed everything to Korea—her arts, her science, her industry. While Korea has been punctilious in the discharge of international obligations, this country has been the educator of Japan, who is indebted to Korea for her arts, her science, and her industrial success. While Korea has remained fondly attached to immemorial customs, she has never provoked a quarrel with another nation. As far as we can see, her only fault is that her territory possesses mines and forests, which afford a prospect of wealth irresistible to her covetous neighbors."

That The Hague conference should serenely look on, and talk about peace, while the Koreans are being captured and robbed seems to afford some wonder and amusement to Mr. Herve, who sarcastically remarks:

"In ancient Rome our Gallic ancestors used to be sent into the circus to try throat-cutting with African gladiators for the amusement of their Caesars. The emperors of today are standing on their balconies to watch the fight between the heroes of Morocco and of France. As the reward of the tournament, as the result of all this bloodshed, we shall have the privilege of policing Casablanca."

"This is what we call the solidarity of the nation. This is the progress of humanitarianism, and the triumph of pacifism. The Poles have sent a memoir to The Hague to deprecate the partition of Poland. The only thing they will gain from the congress, if that body condescends to read their petition, will be that the partition of Poland is confirmed." —Translation made for *The Literary Digest*.

Social-Democracy and the Constitution of the United States.

The purposes of the Constitution are thus announced in the instrument itself:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish JUSTICE, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the GENERAL WELFARE, and secure the blessings of LIBERTY to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

What possibilities of development and national growth lie in that noble declaration of the purposes of a people! And not alone in the dreams of an enthusiast. Judge John F. Dillon is the ablest lawyer now living in the United States, and in a late work upon the career and

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services of Chief Justice Marshall upon the supreme bench of the United States, and upon the great part that jurist had in the development of the law of that Constitution, Judge Dillon says:

"The principle of NATIONALITY has not yet, as I think, reached its limit or culmination; and I venture to predict that by natural evolution, by judicial development and constitutional amendment arising out of our experience, necessities and changing conditions, the next Marshall Day centennial will witness the PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT extended to OBJECTS AND PURPOSES not now within its scope—at least its RECOGNIZED SCOPE."

Wisconsin. H. B. Walmesley.

Who Is Lawless?

Minnesota has happily escaped a tarnished reputation so far in the progress of the strike on the iron range. There has been no bloodshed, no armed clash between the strikers and the authorities to disgrace the state's name like that of Colorado or California. That is not the fault, however, of certain misguided citizens who thought to preserve peace by lawless and high-handed treatment of the striking workmen.

The *New York Nation*, in its current number, chortles gleefully over the incident at Ely, where the townspeople escorted one Lundstrom, an organizer for the union, to the railroad station in "a jeering crowd," and sent him away on pain of rough handling. The editor glories in this act. . . .

The lawless conduct of citizens and the extra-legal acts of officers at Nashvank, in breaking up lawful meetings of the strikers, brought on a hair-trigger situation that required much diplomacy to settle. The ignorant strikers, up to this time, have shown more self-control and a better sense of justice than some of the intelligent American citizens who thought to quell them and preserve "law and order" by illegal means. —*Minneapolis Tribune*.

Official Blackguardism.

Secretary Straus, of the department of commerce and labor, during his recent visit to Salt Lake City, was feasted by the governor of Utah. Straus could not overcome his craving to make a speech, and what does he do but single out the Western Federation of Miners for a tongue-lashing while wining and dining upon the best that the land affords.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

While the speech is said to have been a sort of scattered and desultory harangue, nevertheless it showed conclusively that he is simply a capitalistic tool who is using the so-called labor department as a club to injure the organized workers wherever possible. Not long ago Straus made a muling that virtually destroys the contract labor law. Now he comes on in the open and attacks the whole organization that has endeavored to protect the western miners and their wives and children from as greedy a band of land pirates as ever cut a throat. Practically every public act of this man Straus has been directed against organized working people, and we do not recall a single instance where he has given labor the slightest advantage. The proper place for Straus is back on the bowery selling collar buttons. —Cleveland Citizen.

Safety in Death!

Sergeant (to a soldier during exercises): No. 67, if a riot were to break out, and the command was given to fire, what would you do?
No. 67: "I would fire."
Sergeant: "If that order meant firing on you father and mother, what would you do?"
No. 67: "I would not fire."
Sergeant: "Why not?"
No. 67: "Because there would be no need, as they are both dead already." —Ex.

No Millionaires in New Zealand.

The London Labor Leader—According to the Hon. Member Reeves there are no underrich children in New Zealand and not a single millionaire in the colony. This absence, he said, was coincident with the lowest death-rate in the world—nearly per thousand.

Fellowship is life and lack of fellowship is death. Fellowship is heaven and lack of fellowship is hell, and the gods that ye do on the earth is for fellowship, take that ye do them. —William Morris.

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Patents

A Chance to Invest Some Money!

The \$12,000.00 Issue of Bonds Presents a Good Opportunity.

To Sept. 30, individuals paid in \$1,825; branches of the Social-Democratic party \$150, and unions \$1,200; a total of \$3,175. By months the receipts were as follows: April, \$25; May, \$75; June, \$550; July, \$1,050; Aug., \$25; to September 24, \$550. Total \$3,175.

The money thus derived has been paid out as follows: cylinder press, power paper cutter, chases, etc., about \$2,500; monthly payments on Mergenthaler linotype (the typesetting machine), \$450, and monthly payments on job printing plant, \$250, or a total of \$3,200.

Exclusive of the \$3,175 paid in, \$2,825 are subscribed for, nearly all of which is merely an exchange of bonds for mortgages.

The Mergenthaler mortgage remains to be paid. This amounts to \$1,340 and interest from Dec. 31, 1907. And this has got to be settled right away.

With the proceeds of this \$12,000 issue of bonds all outstanding notes and mortgages are to be paid. We are now forced to a "hand to mouth" existence and seldom, if ever, have sufficient balance of cash on hand.

The sale of these bonds will leave the company a balance in cash of \$1,670 as working capital. It will be to the company's interest to sell only as many as are necessary, and so probably not more than \$11,000 will be disposed of immediately.

The value of these bonds must not be confused with value of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. This stock has never been held out as an investment. On the contrary, most, if not all of it, has been purchased just to help the HERALD and not with any idea that it would ever pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. We believe we are perfectly safe in recommending them as a sound and excellent investment. They will bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. This is about 2 per cent more than banks ordinarily pay. And as for security, it is certainly every bit as good and better than that usually offered by savings banks. Banks loan money to just such concerns as ours, and accept this kind of notes as security. If, then, such security is good enough at the banks to loan deposits on, the depositors getting only 3 per cent, are not they just as safe and just as good when accepted direct from us at 5 per cent?

The actual tangible property against which the bonds are to be issued, and upon which they will be a first mortgage lien, amounts to \$16,121.87. To this must be added more than \$1,000 of accounts due us in excess of what we owe others and \$1,670 cash, the amount left after everything is paid, making a total of about \$19,000 of assets behind these bonds.

This shows that the bonds are well and amply secured. In fact, this valuation is based on a very conservative estimate. A none too high a figure would place the value of our assets at \$25,000.

Our readers are offered these bonds, to give such as care to invest an opportunity of as good, safe, sound and substantial an investment as deposits in savings banks ordinarily offer, but with a higher rate of interest. Under these circumstances don't you think it will pay you to withdraw at least a part of your savings account, and invest some in these bonds? Or, if you have no account, take as many bonds as your means allow.

If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, send him at once on this proposition. Or if you do not wish to attend to this personally send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

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Social-Democratic Herald

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists, who control only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a phenomenal speed.

The means of production should be owned by the community, in order that the fruits of industry may go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution, in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office, and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought also to own all the means of production and distribution. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—through the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—through Social-Democratic will, in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

- Program of International Social-Democracy:**
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
 2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
 4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
 5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
 6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
 7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women. Emancipation of women.
- IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

Recent HERALD callers: J. M. A. Spence, Austin, Ill.; Eugene Dietzgen, Germany; E. F. Strickland, Benton Harbor, Mich.; H. D. Brown, Kenosha, Wis.; A. B. Rice, Lake Mills, Wis.; Charles Sandburg, Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Eberhardt, Appleton, Wis.; J. Leo Kaufman, Chicago, Ill.

Here's an idea! Big 4 of New York, the well known typographical union, has taken to the picture postal card craze as a means of acquainting the public with the fact that such publications as the *Delinquent*, *Designer*, *New Idea* and *World's Work* are fighting the organized workers in their efforts to secure an 8-hour workday and better conditions of living. A set of Coney Island views are printed on the cards, and each card bears the information about the unfair publications in hand-written fac simile. As the many thousands who go to Coney Island, mostly workers, have a habit of sending picture postals, these particular ones are quite likely to be mailed to all parts of the country and to thus carry far and wide the information they bear. The cards are given out free of charge.

Magon, Villarreal and Rivera, the Mexico revolutionists now in jail in Los Angeles, were arrested August 23, by American officers at the instigation of the Mexican authorities. The arrests were made without warrants or other show of authority. Criminal charges placed against them were dismissed when it was found impossible to back them up with proof. Then a charge of criminal libel was placed against them, the same being based on statements concerning "Colonel" A. M. Green, the Cananea copper magnate, made in the columns of *La Regeneracion*, a paper published in St. Louis two years ago by the revolutionists.

Gov. Gillet refused to extradite the men to Missouri on reading affidavits proving that they were not in that state on the date named in the complaint. Brought into court and released on this charge, they were immediately re-arrested on charges of murder and theft in Mexico. It can and will be proved that the accused were not in Mexico at all when the alleged crimes were committed. If failing to fasten this new crime on their prey, the prosecution is ready with another charge. If short on proof, they are long on accusation. This time the complaint is to be violation of the international neutrality laws; otherwise, organizing in the United States an armed insurrection against the government of Mexico, a "friendly" power.

The Socialist plate matter is already doing great agitation work. According to the claim of the plate matter company as to the circulation of the papers using the Socialist plate, our Socialist matter is reaching nearly 400,000 readers every week. But we can do better still, and it behooves every earnest worker for the cause to try to extend the use of the plate in the capitalist papers. See your local editor and try to get him interested. The Socialist plate costs no more than the other plate matter, namely one dollar a page, and as it is issued every three weeks the weekly papers can run two columns of it each week, so that the weekly expense is small. Where the editor is disinclined, the local comrades could easily offer to themselves foot the bill, providing he will give it space. And generally he is willing because it means added good will and an inducement for the Socialists to take his paper and to urge others to. Remember there is a national election coming on, and agitation now will mean many more ears open to receive our message (as the preachers say) when the campaigning actually opens. Do it now!

Local Racine, Wis., has begun the publication of a monthly paper entitled *The Index*. They have subscribed for a page of trades union plate matter and a page of the Socialist plate matter, which, aside from local notices of party activity, make up the contents. It is distributed gratis. Local advertising more than covers the expenses. Comrade W. A. Jacobs, district organizer, is back of the work.

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The Lord Bishop of London, who is visiting our shores, is accounted a Christian Socialist and is often quoted for his remark that Socialism is impossible without Christianity. He is probably a good deal the same sort of Socialist as Cardinal Manning, but we cannot quite agree with some party critics who seek to show that his claim to being a Socialist is not valid. The word Socialism covers a wide ground, as was even pointed out so far back at the time at which the Communist Manifesto was written. One will find very little of what we Social-Democrats understand as Socialism, for instance, in the writings of the Maurice and Kingsley Christian Socialists years ago in England. Yet their right to the name of Socialist is undoubted. The Bishop is alleged to have shown his lack of understanding of Socialism when he told the people of Jamestown the other day that there was "too much Socialism" in the days of the Jamestown colony. And yet his use of the words in that connection: "Everybody working for the community and not for themselves," agreed pretty well with the Maurice-Kingsley idea of Socialism. That the Bishop's utterances contain no conception of the idea of capitalist production, signifies little. It simply indicates what kind of a Socialism his is, as do also his words to the effect that "there must be a Christian spirit on the part of everybody before we can dispense with the needs of individual incentives." We may smile at his Socialism, but it has its right to its name, for the name belonged to that kind of thing even before Dr. Marx, and Engels, and Lassalle came upon the stage of action.

Party News.

No action was taken by the national executive committee upon the proposition of moving the national party headquarters to the Workers' Publishing Building. There were certain risks involved.

Two sets of political candidates for state offices have been nominated in Nebraska, each claiming the name of the Socialist party. The subject has been submitted to the national executive committee for decision.

Comrade J. E. Perry of Erie writes that Comrade C. D. Thompson's meeting there will be the event of the season in Socialist circles, and that the comrades are working to make it the fitting climax of their fall agitation.

The proposition to remove the national headquarters to the building occupied by the Chicago Daily

was defeated by Hughes for governor. The league was either started by Hearst, or by his immediate friends acting for him.

To the Editor: Wednesday evening, Oct. 2, the Socialists of Warren held a meeting in the city hall. Carl D. Thompson delivered an address on the subject: "What the Socialists Would do in this City if Elected to Office." The audience listened with appreciation, while the speaker, in his inimitable dramatic way, told the story of how the determined group of Socialists in the Milwaukee city council and the Wisconsin legislature fought the fight of the working class, advancing step by step, against heavy opposition, warring against corruption and injustice. This is, of course, an old story to most readers of the HERALD, but new to many who last night heard Carl D. Thompson for the first time. His address will have good results, tending to demonstrate that Socialists are not impracticable and that they are worthy to be entrusted with the powers of office.

Warren, O. Edward S. Smith.

In answer to "Inquirer." We cannot give you an estimate of the Socialist paper subscribers in Oklahoma who went out and cast capitalist party ballots in the recent election. Our experience in Wisconsin indicates that the number ought not to be large. In Milwaukee the subscription list of this paper and the vote are as a rule not far apart. We could not give you this information until the returns are fully in, and then you can do your own estimating. Capitalist party news agencies in Oklahoma, as in many other places, have a habit of overlooking Socialist votes when sending in election news to the newspapers.

The break-down of the attempt to found a dual national trade union movement is the present just the time to educate workingmen on the true relations of Socialism to the union. Bebel's pamphlet on "Trade Unionism" is just the thing to use. 5 cents a copy. Get twenty-five for \$1 and put them where they will do the most good. Don't delay. Address this office.

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We Slam Capitalism

Socialist failed of adoption by the national executive committee. Owing to the uncertainty as to the daily being able to continue the plan was looked on as unsafe.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin is receiving favorable newspaper reports in his national lecture tour. The *News-Tribune* of Marion, Ind., says: "Many of the people had heard him the day before give his lecture on 'Common Folks' and were delighted with his effort on that subject, but all were agreed that his 'Democracy' lecture was still better."

The national secretary's financial report for September, just issued by the national office, shows a balance on hand Sept. 1 of \$110.49, receipts for the month of \$2,312.99, expenditures for the month of \$2,087.34, and a balance on hand Oct. 1 of \$336.14. The assets of the headquarters at time of issuing the report are scheduled at \$4,435.38, and liabilities at \$1,193.57.

Dates for National Organizers and Lecturers.

Geo. H. Gabel: Oct. 13, 14, Winslow, Ariz.; 15, 16, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; 17, Santa Fe; 18, Willard, N. Estancia.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Oct. 13, 14, East Quincy, Mass.; 15, enroute; 16, 17, East Cambridge; 18, 19, Worcester.

Lena Morrow Lewis: New York, under the direction of the state committee.

Carl D. Thompson: Oct. 13, Buffalo, N. Y.; 16, Erie, Pa.; 17, enroute; 18, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; 19, Portsmouth.

M. W. Wilkins: Rhode Island, under the direction of the state committee.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec. 269 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Don't Get Sidetracked.
(Continued from page 2.)

grunted fault-finders. They seem now to exist only to divide the worker and weaken their influence at the polls.

Americanized Socialism is now on the market. They have no party and believe in none, other than the old parties now existing. They are opportunists and refuse to see that there are classes in society. The class struggle with them is a myth. They think everything will be lovely—sometimes. In the mean time the Socialist party is in the front of the fight, waging battle against capitalism, while the opportunists come straggling along behind, sharing in the glory but not in the conflict.

The Co-operative Commonwealth, by Lawrence Gronlund was long ago referred to as Karl Marx interpreted to the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 5 cents.

Los Angeles.

"The Socialists and unionists of Los Angeles and the southwest are very much alive to the general importance and the particular significance to the national and international movement of the kidnapping and deportation from this country of the Mexican political offenders, Mason Villarreal and Rivera.

"The men are unquestionably the highest game the capitalists of Mexico and this country could have singled out in order to perfect their plans of intensified exploitation in Mexico, and their fight should be the fight of the organized workers of America.

The three Mexican revolutionists were released on the 16th, the governor of this state refusing extradition to Missouri. Joe Harriman having proved that defendants were not in that state at the time charged with having committed libel or jumped bail in Missouri—submitting affidavits and the resolutions of the local (which were sent to governors of California and Missouri, and to Teddy the terror) as well as resolutions passed by the Central Labor Council, representing 10,000 union men in Los Angeles County alone, this number not including the unions of the other counties of Southern California.

"The men were immediately re-arrested by a United States Marshal for extradition to Mexico for murdering 'John Doe' and committing arson in Mexico while living in the United States or Canada, such charges being sworn to by Ambassador Creel, now

You will do well to ignore these dreamers.

And the Anarchists! So far as we can make out, they believe in nothing at all. Talk with an Anarchist a few minutes and see. He will agree with you on nothing. He will have no political party; he will not vote, and law and government to him are "denials of liberty." The only thing he seems to want is liberty. All men want that, so the Anarchist deserves no credit for shouting liberty at every breath. Liberty can only be secured through intelligent co-operation, and the Socialists and not the Anarchists are on the right road to secure it. Whatever you do, do not get to dreaming the dreams of the Anarchist—beautiful dreams, perhaps, but impractical as to present-day needs and conditions. After you have studied Socialism thoroughly, you can then see the faults and shortcomings of Anarchism.

The World Betterment League is another bidder for your patronage. They are partly a secret society, and think they can bring about brotherhood and social betterment by hiding away and holding secret meetings! They also have a scheme whereby everyone who puts in money will draw out more than he puts in. But this is easily explained. It is the "law of growth!"

There are many other fool ideas abroad, space to describe which is not available at present.

Study international Socialism, the Socialism of Marx. After thoroughly grounding yourself in its principles, you will be proof against the wiles of other theories and systems, which cannot solve your problems or benefit you in any way. —Buffalo Herald.

The Full Dinner Pail.

What base affront to come to me to send
Ye back to power again! Think ye to still
My holy needs with plea of Dinner Pail
Heaped high, aspill? Bourgeois Republican
And Democrat, ye know not me. I scorn
Ye both and all your grov'ling ways: your lust
For power, inhuman greed, ideals base.

Out of my awful toil, my barren days,
My strike, my starving home, has come a lie
Ye wot not of, whose glory flames my soul.
It cries, arise! arise! incarnate me
In State! Strike mightily henceforth
Bourgeois!
Fell power and doom his State! Then build thereon
Thy Comrade Commonwealth, august, divine.

—John Hallam Vonmor.

"The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Lawrence Gronlund was long ago referred to as Karl Marx interpreted to the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 5 cents.

Los Angeles.

"The Socialists and unionists of Los Angeles and the southwest are very much alive to the general importance and the particular significance to the national and international movement of the kidnapping and deportation from this country of the Mexican political offenders, Mason Villarreal and Rivera.

"The men are unquestionably the highest game the capitalists of Mexico and this country could have singled out in order to perfect their plans of intensified exploitation in Mexico, and their fight should be the fight of the organized workers of America.

The three Mexican revolutionists were released on the 16th, the governor of this state refusing extradition to Missouri. Joe Harriman having proved that defendants were not in that state at the time charged with having committed libel or jumped bail in Missouri—submitting affidavits and the resolutions of the local (which were sent to governors of California and Missouri, and to Teddy the terror) as well as resolutions passed by the Central Labor Council, representing 10,000 union men in Los Angeles County alone, this number not including the unions of the other counties of Southern California.

"The men were immediately re-arrested by a United States Marshal for extradition to Mexico for murdering 'John Doe' and committing arson in Mexico while living in the United States or Canada, such charges being sworn to by Ambassador Creel, now

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visiting the Irrigation Congress in Sacramento.

Resolutions.

"WHEREAS, On the 23d day of August, 1907, in the city of Los Angeles, California, Antonio I. Villarreal, R. Flores, Magon, Modesto, Diaz and Libredio Riveras were unlawfully and forcibly arrested by detectives acting without warrant and in violation of law, and this at the instance of the tyrannical government of New Mexico; and

"WHEREAS, There is an attempt being made at the instance of the American government to have said Villarreal and Magon extradited to the state of Missouri, to be tried upon the alleged ground of libel, it being claimed that they are fugitives from justice; and

"WHEREAS, The said Villarreal and Magon have proof that they were not in Missouri at the time of the commission of said offense, and did not flee from said state, and were not fugitives from justice; and

"WHEREAS, It is well known that the matter of the extradition is a mere subterfuge and a pretense on part of the Mexican government, instigated by said Mexican government for the purpose of in some way unlawfully removing the said Villarreal and Magon to the distant state of Missouri and eventually to unlawfully transport them into the territory of Mexico, there to be arrested and probably shot without a trial; Therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, Cal., in public meeting assembled, denounce the unlawful arrest made by said detectives on American soil at the instigation of a foreign and tyrannical power; that we protest against the city officials of the city of Los Angeles and denounce their act in having converted the city jail into a Mexican prison.

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Organized Labor



Capitalist: Workingmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Oct. 2.
Bro. John Reese in the chair.
Minutes read and approved. Roll
call of unions, on motion, dispensed
with, 67 to 24.

New delegates seated from Ce-
ment Workers No. 95, Steamfitters
and Helpers No. 83, Iron Molders
No. 166, Patternmakers, Boiler-
makers No. 347, Metal Polishers
No. 10, Freight Handlers No. 116
(new), Brass Molders No. 331,
Carpenters No. 1447, and Coopers
No. 35.

The Building Trades Section re-
ported that the Carpenters placed
Hugo Bauch's department store on the
unfair list, and that it had en-
dorsed the action. The section also
notified the council that it had re-
sented its action placing the
South Side Turner Hall on the un-
fair list, and that the hall was now
fair. Section also reported that the
men on the government breakwater
were alleged to be worked to and
12 hours a day, contrary to govern-
ment rules, and asked business
agents to take the matter up. Re-
port approved.

Moved that council place Hugo
Bauch on the unfair list. Carried.

A delegate from the Interior
Freight Handlers reported that
while the union was but a few
months old it already had 400 mem-
bers.

A delegate from the Coopers re-
ported on the efforts to get an
agreement with the cooper bosses.

The committee on Equity Ex-
change reported that it was ready
to secure subscriptions for stock.
No business would be done until
\$5,000 was in hand. Report ap-
proved.

The executive board recommended
that a liquor license be taken out
for the present year. Communica-
tion from Central Labor Union of
Washington, D. C., read to council
showing that Public Printer Stil-
lings was trying to install the "open
shop" and accompanied by resolu-
tions which the council was asked
to send to congressmen. Board
moved that request be complied
with. Board recommended that
council send a delegate to the con-
vention of the American Federation
of Labor at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11.

Communication from Plasterers'
local relative to Labor Day picnic
tickets. Board recommended that
they be informed that all tickets
must be paid for. Board announced
the postponed auditing of the books
to take place Sunday morning, Oct.
6. Communication read from Bro.
A. F. Kowalski relative to organiz-
ing Polish workmen. Board recom-
mended that members offer sug-
gestions as to how to start the
work. The board recommended
that a committee for next Labor
Day be appointed at once. Board
reported a delegation from Tele-
graphers asking that an assessment
of 5 cents a week be taken up by
the unions to aid their strike. Board
recommended that one assessment
of 10 cents be urged. That board
also recommended that a committee
of three be named to be ready to
take up the grievance of the Post
Office Clerks. The agreement be-
tween South Side Turner Society
and Painters' District Council was
read to council.

Council took up the board's re-
quest as to Polish organization.
Moved that each delegate be re-
quested to inquire of his union how
many members speaking Polish
would agree to do committee work
for the organization of Polish work-
men. Carried.

Moved that Bros. Weber, Hand-
ley and Griebeling be reappointed as
Labor Day committee for next year.
Amended to add one new man to
old committee. Amendment car-
ried 76 to 16. Motion as amended
carried. A ballot was taken for
fourth member of committee, result-
ing in the following vote: Jeske
29, Coleman 25, Neumann 23,
Schad 17 and blank 9. Bro. Jeske
declared the choice of the council.

On motion board's recommenda-
tion for an assessment for Tele-
graphers was concurred in.

On motion the Postal Clerks were
allowed to withdraw their request.

On request of Carriage and Wagon
Workers the details of the trou-
ble between the Carriage and
Wagon Workers and the employers
at Owensboro, Ky., were read to
council, and credentials ordered to
be issued to Bros. O. T. Schwartz
and Jacob Kohlmeier to visit the
locals of the city.

Moved that South Side Turn
Hall be taken from unfair list.
Carried.

Executive board report approved
as a whole and recommendations
concurred in.

Bro. Handley reported for the
committee on Retail Clerks. He
said that an agreement had been

drawn up and had been accepted
with some slight changes. Seven-
teen stores of the South Side were
represented at the conference and
agreed to sign the agreement to
then be taken to the other stores.
Under the altered agreement the
stores will close Tuesday, Wednes-
day and Thursday evenings and on
Sunday. On motion committee
was given further time.

Nominations for delegate to
American Federation of Labor con-
vention declared in order. The
following delegates were nominated
and kept in nomination: Bros.
Feeley, Jeske, Sheehan, Neumann,
Bros. Melms, Raasch and Hamann
were named as tellers. Vote re-
sulted as follows: Feeley 77, Jeske
17, Sheehan 11, Neumann 3. Bro.
Feeley declared elected. On motion
Bro. Jeske, having the second
highest vote, was made alternate.
Moved to lay matter of salary over.
Lost. Moved to pay delegate \$6
a day and railway fare. Carried.

Bro. Griebeling complained that
certain union men were building
houses with non-union labor. He
asked that delegates report back on
the matter and urge the employment
in such cases of union labor.

Receipts for evening \$105.94.
Disbursements \$112.00.

Frederick Heath, Rec. Sec.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Financial Report of Its Secretary-
Treasurer for the Quarter End-
ing September, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Amalgamated Wood Work- ers Union No. 82.....	\$ 48
Brewery Workers No. 107.....	3.96
Brewery Workers No. 9.....	36.00
Brewery Workers No. 277.....	3.90
Brewery Workers No. 290.....	2.16
Brewery Workers No. 90.....	1.50
Brewery Workers No. 81.....	8.60
Brewery Teamsters No. 72.....	15.00
Brewery Engineers and Fire- men No. 25.....	6.00
Brewery Malsters No. 89.....	7.80
Brewery Bottlers No. 247.....	7.40
Brewery Bottlers No. 213.....	45.00
Boot & Shoe Workers 276.....	9.00
Boot & Shoe Wks No. 282.....	.90
Bartenders No. 64.....	3.60
Bartenders No. 523.....	7.00
Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 205.....	5.64
Cigar Makers No. 245.....	3.00
Cigar Makers No. 290.....	2.95
Cigar Makers No. 85.....	1.50
Cigar Makers No. 329.....	2.95
Cigar Makers No. 61.....	2.80
Cigar Makers No. 25.....	19.20
Cigar Makers No. 287.....	1.50
Cigar Makers No. 212.....	2.25
Cigar Makers No. 477.....	1.50
Cigar Makers No. 182.....	2.94
Coopers No. 30.....	18.00
Coopers No. 75.....	9.00
Coopers No. 14.....	2.22
Carpenters No. 1249.....	2.00
Carpenters No. 1053.....	12.04
Carpenters No. 1146.....	2.08
Carpenters No. 1246.....	8.26
Carpenters No. 657.....	6.42
Carpenters No. 849.....	3.58
Carpenters No. 314.....	9.68
Carpenters No. 91.....	8.42
Carpenters No. 381.....	2.94
Carriage and Wagon Work- ers No. 25.....	6.00
Central Labor Council, Manitowoc.....	5.00
Central Labor Union, Sheboygan.....	2.00
Electrical Workers No. 159.....	1.00
Federated Trades Council, Waukesha.....	2.50
Federated Trades Council, Green Bay.....	5.00
Iron Molders No. 289.....	2.26
Journeymen Tailors No. 86.....	9.00
Journeymen Tailors No. 55.....	2.80
Journeymen Tailors No. 192.....	1.20
Journeymen Tailors No. 225.....	3.60
Journeymen Horseshoers No. 52.....	.72
Longshoremen No. 277.....	4.20
Longshoremen No. 568.....	1.44
Leather Workers No. 39.....	1.40
Leather Workers No. 18.....	1.80
Machinists No. 34.....	7.62
Machinists No. 470.....	1.32
Machinists No. 251.....	3.00
Machinists No. 66.....	10.38
Metal Polishers No. 45.....	14.00
Metal Polishers No. 10.....	7.20
Musicians No. 160.....	8.15
Musicians No. 8.....	15.00
Painters and Decorators No. 876.....	3.10

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Shingle Weavers No. 1.....	2.48
Shingle Weavers No. 60.....	1.92
Sheet Metal Wks No. 35.....	2.68
Shipwrights No. 32.....	2.56
Stereotypers No. 12.....	5.40
Typographical No. 344.....	.70
Typographical No. 448.....	2.40
Typographical No. 10.....	9.60
Team Owners No. 442.....	3.00
Theatrical Stage Employes No. 18.....	4.80
Trades and Labor Council, La Crosse.....	2.50
Trades and Labor Council, Kenosha.....	.80
Trades and Labor Council, Racine.....	5.00
Trades and Labor Council, Appleton.....	5.00
Trades and Labor Council, Superior.....	2.50
Wood Finishers No. 1066.....	4.70
Refunded by W. E. Acker.....	10.00
Error by the Sec'y-Treas.....	.14

Total.....\$188.89

EXPENDITURES.

W. E. Acker, purchase and distribution of literature.....	\$10.00
Donation to Western Federa- tion of Miners.....	100.00
Bond purchase S. D. Pub. Co., Milwaukee.....	100.00
Printing convention pro- ceedings and constitutions.....	113.35
Printing stationery, circu- lars, roll calls, etc.....	46.35
General organizer, attending annual convention.....	29.60
Secretary-Treasurer, attend- ing annual convention.....	27.28
Frank J. Weber, services, three trips.....	24.34
Frank E. Neumann, services at convention and compil- ing proceedings.....	20.00
Official organ, space three months.....	25.00
Donation to Telegraphers' strike.....	50.00
Secretary-Treas., services on convention report.....	10.00
Postage on C. M. U. 38t circulars.....	16.70
C. C. Stebbins, janitor serv- ices.....	8.00
Milwaukee Rapid Address- ing Co., including postage.....	21.28
Insurance on office furniture.....	1.50
Executive board sessions.....	13.23
Sec'y-Treas. surety bond.....	5.00
100 booklets.....	15.00
Convention and office sup- plies.....	4.80
A. J. Welch, editing reports.....	2.50
Sec'y-Treas., extra services during working hours.....	45.30
Cartage.....	2.10
Postage.....	19.50
Telephone expense.....	4.50
Street car fares.....	2.00
Typewriting, addressing, mailing, money orders, etc.....	8.78

Total.....\$724.76

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts for quarter ending September 30, 1907.....	\$488.89
Balance on hand July 7, '07.....	925.16
Total.....	\$1,414.05
Expenditures for quarter ending Sept. 30, '07.....	724.76
Balance on hand Oct. 1, '07.....	689.29
Defense fund on hand, Oct. 1, 1907.....	566.12
Total funds on hand \$1,255.41	

Funds deposited in Second Ward
Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
Organizations affiliated during
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Teamsters Union No. 562, Ra-
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Typographical Union No. 31,
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Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland Pl
Sam. R. Miller, 539 Market st.
John Nolan, 140 Detroit st.
Chas. Rapport, 304 Eighth st.
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Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee.
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the P. & W. Cigar Co.) La Crosse, Wis.,
manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Janesville Clothing Co.
The Black & Germer Co., manufacturers of
the Radiant Home line stove, Wis.
Pauwels & Wagonmakers (better known as
the P. & W. Cigar Co.) La Crosse, Wis.,
manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Hansen Brewing Co., Racine, Wis.
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co.
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Braun, Isidor.....	3311 North Ave.
Dietrich, Frank.....	1140 11th St.
Eggert, Chas.....	668 Schiller St.
Eich, John.....	2725 North Ave.
Ertle, G.....	514 14th St.
Fleischer, Martin.....	922 6th St.
Graeven, Louis.....	367 National Ave.
Grattenthaler, George.....	463 13th St.
Gruettner, Wm.....	1124 Lincoln Ave.
Haack, Caspar.....	927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Hachbath, O. E.....	372 Lincoln Ave.
Hertzberg, Ed.....	2812 Lisbon Ave.
Holl, Albert.....	607 State St.
Kaufer, D.....	696 Forest Home Ave.
Leiberman, Jos.....	980 19th St.
Lindner, Paul.....	2102 Cherry St.
Luenburg, Wm.....	685 Pearl St.
Mauer, Lor.....	486 Maple St.
Mews, Chas.....	1629 Galena St.
Oswald, William.....	1201 Chestnut St.
Ott, Martin.....	1207 Cherry St.
Reihartz, John.....	538 Sherman St.
Saunier, George.....	692 25th St.
Scheidecker, Louis.....	506 6th Ave.
Schickel, Ernst.....	1429 9th St.
Schlatthan, Karl.....	1161 Sixth St.
Sichling, Geo.....	241 4th St.
Singer, Fred.....	291 Lake St.
Weigart, Fred.....	630 21st St.
Weiser, Julius.....	617 3d St.
Wilde, A.....	776 15th St.
Wendler, Aug.....	608 Mitchell St.
Baumgarth, Adolph.....	Hartford, Wis.

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271 THIRD STREET
SAMPLE ROOM and
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<p>WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants etc. Low priced, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 341 Sixth street, Milwaukee.</p> <p>WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.</p> <p>WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.</p> <p>FRANCHISES—We can now furnish you with 500 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub only 50c. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth St.</p> <p>WANTED—FRANCHISES and other societies to purchase their K. K. and Schafasoff Store Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth Street.</p> <p>EXPERT CHIROPODIST</p> <p>CORNS and ingrown toe nails cured. H. SCHWARTZ, 119 North Ave. near DuSable.</p> <p>HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED</p> <p>LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and retouched. Wineum Hat Wks., 138 and 51.</p>	<p>RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.</p> <p>WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches, 100 warrants in a book for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 341 Sixth St., Milwaukee.</p> <p>FIVE NEW HOUSES on easy terms. CHANCE TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME. Lots 20x13 1/2, new house, on Thirty-seventh St., near North Ave.—Nos. 983, 985, 987, 989 and 991.—For 73,000. Easy down, balance 35c per month. OSCAR ALTPETER, 100 Wisconsin St. Tel. M. 3343. Res. Tel. W. 781.</p> <p>\$2700 Lots 30x120 to alley, 1 1/2 story house, hardwood floors, cement porch, built-in kitchen, cement cellar floor, situated on the west side of Fifteenth St., half block north of Burlington St. House is under construction. Purchaser can see that nothing but first-class material is used. Easy terms. W. A. DINN & CO., Room 24, 291 Grand Ave. Tel. Grand 1011.</p> <p>UMBRELLA REPAIRING.</p> <p>UMBRELLAS recovered to look like new. See us. Feldmann's Umbrella Store, 146 W. Water St.</p>

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Some Specials for This Sale

Men's Suits	\$15.00
Men's Overcoats . .	\$15.00
Ladies' Suits . . .	\$13.75
Ladies' Coats . . .	\$14.75
Boys' Suits	\$4.50
Boys' Overcoats . .	\$3 to \$6

LADIES' FURS

Remember, there's no charge for altering any garment you may purchase here. We sell the best clothing made and let you say how you'll pay.

Our Store is Open Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, 9:30 o'clock

MEN'S OVERCOATS AND CRAVENETTES—Correct Lengths—to SATISFY EVERYONE IN MAKE

McGREAL'S

441-443-NATIONAL AVE.

CLOTHING FOR MEN & WOMEN ON EASY PAYMENTS.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON

The old adage, "That there is nothing new under the sun," will be found to have been completely shattered when theatergoers witness the performance to be given at the Davidson next Sunday and Monday, when Lew Dockstader and his great minstrels will unfold the splendid entertainment which the Minstrel King has conceived for this year.

George Middleton, in whose dramatization of "The House of a Thousand Candles" Mr. Hackett will present E. M. Holland at the Davidson Wednesday, though still a young man and but a short time out of college, has by his work as playwright already attained prominence. He is a graduate of Columbia University, and while there he was the editor of several literary magazines, and was conspicuous in college dramatics. As plays by Mr. Middleton have already been presented, the achievements made by this young dramatist within so short a period of time are regarded as considerably out of the usual.

BIJOU

Those who attend a performance of "Nellie the Beautiful Cloak Model," at the Bijou, beginning tomorrow matinee, will see a play that has created a sensation all over the country. Life, as it is in a great city, and ever will be, is depicted with exceptional fidelity. The dining-room of an up-to-date boarding house with an elevated railroad running in close proximity; cloak department of Fisher and Nelson's big store; the main floor of a large department store; exterior of private boat landing, North River; deck of the yacht "Lady Bird," exterior and interior of Haymarket Dance Hall; approach to the New Williamsburg Bridge; the blowing up of an automobile; the dressing-room of a theater, with full view of the stage, during a performance, all faithfully and carefully reproduced. The usual matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

ALHAMBRA

"Our Friend Fritz," with Joe Hartz in the name part, will begin a week's engagement at the Alhambra theater tomorrow afternoon. Hartz has a tenor voice of remarkable sweetness and during the play sings several songs. He makes his first entrance in a cart of straw drawn by two dogs. The animals are said to be well trained and amuse the audience with their antics. The plot of the piece is good and is told in an interesting manner. The scenery is said to be especially beautiful. The first act shows the village postoffice and store. The second, the haunted mill. Several transformations take place during this act. The third act shows a church scene with organ and chimes, and the fourth the interior of the mill and the water wheel in action.

HIPPODROME

Well, Ferullo is back! Ferullo, whom Milwaukee took such a liking to a few years ago that the nightly crowds to hear his players grew and grew in size until the vast auditorium of the old Exposition Building could scarcely afford sufficient room. At that time the band was Ellery's. Now it is Ferullo's own band, and his success has been phenomenal. The Hippodrome has been secured and remodelled, and the concerts will begin tomorrow (Sunday) evening and continue every evening and Sunday afternoons. The opening program is one to make the music lover's eyes dance. There's the wonderful Sextette from Lucia, Grand Fantasia "Carmen," the "Ferullo Band March," a composition of Ferullo's that has created a furore elsewhere, and selections from Verdi, Mascagni, and the already famous prologue from Pagliacci, which will be played by Sig. Cincioni as a baritone solo.

STAR THEATER

Among the present season's unusual burlesque offerings, and one that has proved a record-breaker everywhere, will be found in next week's attraction at the New Star, when "The Oriental Cozy Corner Girls" will present their splendid program, opening with the breezy, satirical review "A Honeymoon Trip! or Fun On the Joy Line," introducing the big comedy element and a score of handsome heart-breakers. Then follows a remarkable olio. The terminating burlesque, described as "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," is called "The Sculptor's Dream."

If Everybody Knew

How Much Coal Is Wasted in an Old-Fashioned Stove

and how soon the ROYAL ACORN pays for itself by saving fuel it would not be long before everybody in town was comfortable.

It's a Mistake

to suppose that a good stove is a luxury you can't afford. The expensive luxury is the old, poorly mounted, leaky stove that puts more heat up the chimney than it radiates into the room.

Sold On Easy Payments \$1.00 PER WEEK

Everybody Satisfied

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Lisbon Avenue and Twenty-Third Street

ROYAL ACORN

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and how soon the ROYAL ACORN pays for itself by saving fuel it would not be long before everybody in town was comfortable.

It's a Mistake

to suppose that a good stove is a luxury you can't afford. The expensive luxury is the old, poorly mounted, leaky stove that puts more heat up the chimney than it radiates into the room.

Sold On Easy Payments \$1.00 PER WEEK

Everybody Satisfied

REINHOLD BROS.

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ROYAL ACORN



You Need an Overcoat?

Get a tailor-made coat this winter. Some people have an idea that a tailor-made coat costs more than ready-made. Put this idea out of your head. You may pay a little more at the start, but you get more satisfaction, more wear and better fitted garments, which more than makes up for the price. We are making up very smart styles at \$25. Every garment made by Union Tailors. Come in and let's talk it over.

Walter P. Streissner

UNION TAILORS 316 State St.



Got Your Stock?

The Milwaukee Equity Producers' and Consumers' Exchange is now "on the threshold." The preliminary work has been done and the committee appointed by the Trades Council is out to secure subscribers for the stock. The exchange is really a union of the trade unions and the farmers. Most of the stock will have to be subscribed for by city workmen, as the farmers, at their end of the work, will have their hands full organizing the local exchanges by which it is proposed to get the produce together for the filling of the orders from the city exchange. While the undertaking is an experiment, it has been planned very carefully to start with and there seems little chance of failure so long as it is carefully managed. And certainly the workers, considering how hellishly they are skinned in their living expenses these days, can afford to assume a slight risk in order to seek a way of easing up the capitalistic pressure a little. The plan of the exchange is to only carry goods that orders have been had for, so that there is no great danger of stocking-up with perishable or unsalable goods. A limit of \$50 has been placed on each man's holding of stock, and a subscriber for stock can pay in half installments. The National Equity Society will hold a convention in Cincinnati shortly, at which it is expected that more will be learned about the Equity exchanges which are being started.

Night High Schools.

A move in the right direction was made at the last meeting of the school board. Director Kissling offered a resolution to hold evening sessions in two of the high schools of the city. This would give an opportunity to pursue high school studies to young men and women over sixteen (working people) who cannot avail themselves of the advantage of the day sessions of the high schools.

The city now maintains ten evening common schools, principally for the benefit of recent arrivals from foreign shores. It is important that these new citizens should be encouraged to acquire the language of the country. It is equally important that our young citizens should not be neglected. At present, half of the graduates of the common schools, on account of poverty, are unable to attend day high schools.

The resolution was referred to the committee on course of instruction and the committee on appointments. Prompt action ought to be taken, and evening sessions of high schools inaugurated at once, on a basis large and liberal enough to insure success.

SESSION LAWS CALLED IN?

It now leaks out that the Session Laws of the recent Wisconsin Legislature, which have been printed by the state printer in book form, are so full of printers' errors that the volumes will, in all likelihood, have to be recalled and destroyed. Local lawyers say that there is little doubt but that a new edition will have to be printed. The cost will fall on the state printer, which is the Madison Democrat Publishing Company.

GAYETY.

In Hyde's Blue Ribbon Girls the Gayety will have a first-class burlesque attraction next week, that will surely make a hit with the patrons of this favorite house. It is a two-act musical comedy in three scenes. The cast includes: ten comedians, besides twenty-five beautiful girls. The olio is made up of several feature acts. The management of the Gayety assures its patrons that the Blue Ribbon Girls will positively be the best burlesque attraction they have seen for many a day. Ladies' matinee takes place every Thursday as usual.

CRYSTAL

At the Crystal Theater next week Gilroy, Haines and Montgomery, in their singing sketch "The Good Ship Nancy Lee," will head the bill. Among the other attractions will be Fredo and Dare in their very laughable musical sketch; Wright, Huntington & Co., in their comedy sketch, "The Stolen Kiss," the singing comedienne, Mayme Hornish, Jeannette Harter, in "Dreaming," and the Crystalgraph. The Crystal shows get better week by week and the above attractions are among the most notable thus far presented.

These Cool Evenings

remind us that the time is now when the problem of heating the home must be taken care of. It is always well to take time by the forelock. Make the heating of your home this winter a success. Get all the comforts at a minimum cost for fuel.

Th Garland Stoves and Ranges

are scientifically built to provide the greatest amount of heating capacity with the least consumption of fuel. A perfect flue system, leading to an air-chamber surrounded by a large fire surface, takes the cold air from the floor and throws the heated air out at the top of the stove. The many styles in the showroom of our store give ample opportunity to judge the Garland merits.

LOUIS WEISS

GENERAL HARDWARE 1117 VLIET STREET



BIG REDUCTION SALE

On Furniture, Ranges and Heaters, Carpets Rugs and Bedding

It will pay you to visit our store and look at the beautiful lines we carry. We can save you at least one-third on the regular prices you pay somewhere else.

This big sale begins next Monday, Oct. 14—at reduction prices.

D. MAKLER 598 MITCHELL STREET
Near Seventh Avenue
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Stoves from \$6.98-Up
Couches from \$3.50-Up

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Straight From the Shoulder

We want your trade—and the only way we can get it is by deserving it.

That's why we MAKE OUR OWN Clothes. It gives us, to an absolute certainty, knowledge of the clothes we sell. We know their invisible as well as visible qualities. We know our goods are shape-retaining, and OUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY SUIT WE SELL.



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450 11th Ave., Cor. South St.
Clothing—Hatters—Furnishings
FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS




Kelly Shoes

are standard makes—up to date in style, good in wear. We handle them in Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Kid Leathers. Heavy soles for outdoor, light soles for indoor use.

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334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.



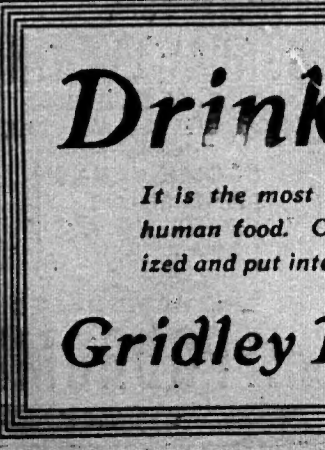
EXTRA!

100 Dozen of the Latest Stylish Neckties
50c Values at 25c

100 Dozen Wool Socks
25c Values at 15c a Pair or 2 Pairs for 25c

BYRON & REUSS

388 GROVE ST., Cor. of Mineral
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS



Drink Milk

It is the most important type of human food. OUR is pasteurized and put into sterilized bottles

Gridley Dairy Co.



WEDDING RINGS

WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

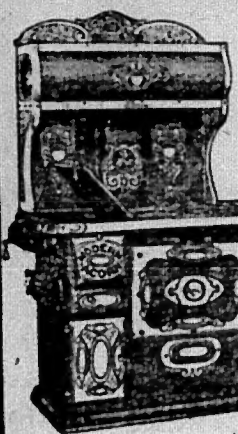
SPECIAL OUR HAMPTON \$7.00 WATCH CAN'T BE BEAT!

LOUIS A. MANZ

506 CHESTNUT ST.



Do Acorn Ranges Bake Well?



They do more—they bake excellently—and there's a vast difference: all the difference between a loaf which you say with a shrug of the shoulders is "done" and one which you enthusiastically describe as "perfectly baked."

The Superior BAKING QUALITIES OF ACORN RANGES—America's Best Bakers—THAT is the Real Foundation of ACORN SUCCESS!

To carry the smoke out freely with an ordinary chimney, to distribute the heat evenly over all the oven surfaces, the Acorn Sheet Flue is carefully proportioned to the oven and to the fire-box. By preventing waste of heat, it concentrates the strength of the fire on the oven, so that besides baking excellently it bakes quickly. The hot-blast firebox may be removed in a few seconds. These ranges will burn either hard or soft coal.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS
Felle & Strehlow
957—HOWELL AVENUE—957

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Neacy the "reformer" has given it out that he has had the street railway attorney prepare to injunctonize the municipal light plant as soon as the project gets far enough along. Capitalistic "reform" is a fine sham. But Milwaukee will have its municipal light plant sooner or later even if it has to get rid of the capitalistic profit lice with a fine-tooth comb of the right size. Again we repeat our prediction: Milwaukee will not get a municipal light plant until the Social-Democrats are in control.

After the drubbing that Ald. Melms administered to Ald. Gerhardt and his rotten-wood pavements, that individual must feel as if public life isn't what it is cracked up to be. Ald. Melms showed from documentary proof that practically all the cities in the United States had turned wood pavements down, and the showing was so overwhelming that men in the committee room looked in Gerhardt's direction and exchanged knowing smiles.

The crashing to the street below of a forty-pound ornament from the roof of the city hall the other evening has again called attention to the premature infirmity of that boodle palace. When the building was erected it was put up in large part by crooked contractors and some fearful stories were in circulation about the carnival of graft that centered around its erection. The crooked work began at the very foundation: It was so raw that some of the local architects felt compelled to ignore the canons of professional look-the-other-way-ness. And they called attention to the crooked work that was going on almost under the very eyes of the supervising architect, H. C. Koch. One of those who protested is today the building inspector of the city. As a result some of the dishonest work was taken out, possibly for appearance sake.

"A correspondent finds fault with a recent reference in these columns to ex-Mayor Schmidt of San Francisco as a Socialist, and refers to an article in Ridgeway's as authority for the denial. He was elected on the ticket of the Union Labor Party, and has frequently been spoken of, as a Socialist. If Milwaukee Social-Democrats disclaim him, the *Evening Wisconsin* has no desire to object. No political party is responsible for his dishonesty—that is his personal defect. As the *Wisconsin* has explained, party lines in San Francisco are not tightly drawn, and boodlers of parties nominally at swords' points have been working

DAVIDSON
Coming Sunday
Two Nights Only

LEW DOCKSTADER
and His Minstrels
Prices \$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c, 25c

Beginning Tuesday
Five Nights—Wednesday
and Saturday Matinees
Mr. Hackett Presents

E. M. HOLLAND
In
The House of a
Thousand Candles
Prices—Eves. \$1.50 to 25c
Prices—Mat. \$1 to 25c

BIJOU
Beginning Mat. Sun., 2:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

A. H. WOODS
Offers a Great Play of
City Life

NELLIE
THE BEAUTIFUL
CLOAK MODEL

(BY OWEN DAVIS)
Full of Sensational Situations
and Startling Climaxes

WEEK BEGINNING MATINEE OCTOBER 20
A. H. Woods' Great
Western Melodrama
THE KING AND QUEEN
OF GAMBLERS

ALHAMBRA

COMMENCING TOMORROW (SUNDAY) MATINEE
JOE HORTIZ
IN A GERMAN-AMERICAN PLAY FOR THE LADIES AND CHILDREN

LADIES AND CHILDREN
Special Attention
Has Been Paid to the Wants
and Wants of the Children, and
the Star Will Move Their Out-
ing the Ladies. **SALA 15c**
CHILDREN'S MAT. 5c
PRICES—Oct. 18-25-35-50
Evenings 15-25-35-50-75
Other Mat. Tues., Thurs., Sat.

LABOR GETS SLAP!

Judges Fail to Appoint Representative of Workers on Jury Commission.

NO ONE KNOWS WHAT BECAME OF TRADES COUNCIL PETITION!

LABOR RANKS GREATLY AGITATED!

Organized labor in Milwaukee was almost stunned last Tuesday morning when it read in the newspapers that the Circuit Court Judges, Ludwig, Tarrant, Halsey, Williams and Brazee, had met and had ignored the petition of the Federated Trades Council for the appointment of a representative of the labor element in the city on the jury commission. The judges had re-appointed Charles H. Anson, a well-known Republican business man, and there was no word about the entirely just request of labor. Indignant union men began to pour in to the labor headquarters, 318 State Street, and at the Social-Democratic headquarters on Sixth Street, and to voice their disgust at the seemingly cold turn-down. They went to the daily capitalist papers but with the exception of one paper, the *Wisconsin*, they practically ignored the matter by merely referring to it in a few lines in the smallest type at their command. This did not tend to improve the temper of the workers, who claimed that the papers had been seen and gotten to keep the matter away from the public. "We need a daily Socialist paper badly in this town," was the comment heard more than once from the angry unionists. "Under the present capitalist system there is bound to be a separate standard of justice for the rich man and the poor man," said another, "for the rich man can pay for law and the poor man cannot, but on top of this it is pretty tough to be shut out from even a citizen's right of a voice in the preparing of the jury lists, with three old party men in control. We at least ought to be in a position to know that the juries are drawn without the habit of mind of one class having an influence on it. The producing class is only tolerated, that's all."

Nor are the labor cases in the courts the only things that call for different auspices in the jury picking. If there had been more workingmen and fewer "business" men and contractors on the juries that have been trying the boodle cases there would not have been so many undoubted miscarriages of justice as this county has witnessed at one time or another.

The Trades Council Petition.
At the office of the Federated Trades Council, 318 State Street, Secretary John Reichert began to overhaul the records. He found a copy of the petition sent to the judges last February, which reads as follows:

Milwaukee, Feb. 12, 1907.—To the honorable judges of Milwaukee County—Gents:
At a regular meeting of the Federated Trades Council, held on the 6th inst., a body representing 20,000 organized workers in Milwaukee County, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously passed:

RESOLVED, That we do hereby petition the judges of Milwaukee County to appoint one representative of the working class on said board of jury commissioners and that the officers of this body be instructed to forward this demand to the proper officials at the earliest possible date. Be it further RESOLVED, Should this meet with your favorable consideration, we will gladly furnish you with a list of available men, fully

together against the interests of the people."

We take the above from the editorial columns of the *Evening Wisconsin*. At last the *Wisconsin* has had to admit that its editorial fulminations against the Socialists, because Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco was an arch grafter, were without foundation. But such a retraction! "If the Social-Democrats disclaim him," indeed! We never had anything to do with him, and our party always fought him the same as we fought other old party candidates, the first time he ran for mayor of San Francisco

qualified in every respect, to fill this office with credit.

Very respectfully,
The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee,
John Reichert, Sec.

[Seal] This petition was promptly mailed," he said, "and was sent to Fred Cords, the clerk of the courts, who was acting as secretary to the jury commission. Within a few days a reply was received by me from him in which he acknowledged the receipt of the petition to the judges and stated that it would be laid before them before they decided on the appointment. As the petition was addressed to the judges, of course, he could do no less."

Since the first shock of the re-appointment of Mr. Anson by the judges some inquiries have been going on in regard to the petition, and it has developed a remarkable state of things. The judges, one and all, disclaim any knowledge of the petition. They say they never saw it. Judge Halsey said it was news to him that such a petition was in existence. The filling of the vacancy on the commission was delayed from June to October, and during that time no word was received from any quarter that an appointment other than that of Anson was desired.

The other judges said they had no remembrance of such a petition. Judge Tarrant said he had no recollection of it and felt quite sure it had never been shown him. Judge Williams said he felt sure he had never seen it. Judge Brazee said the first he knew about the matter was when the papers spoke of it Tuesday evening.

Clerk Says Judges Got It.
And after all the judges had denied all knowledge of the trades council petition, Clerk of Courts Cords made the positive statement that he had turned the petition over to the judges. It's a fine mix-up! But labor is sure of one thing, and that is that it "got it in the neck."

There was no complaint or criticism of Mr. Anson in connection with the petition of the Trades Council. But labor is not altogether pleased with the manner in which the jury commissioners, Charles H. Trump, Hubert Schloemer and Charles H. Anson, have carried on their work. It is their duty to secure names for juries. They make out lists of prospective jurors and examine the persons so summoned as to their qualifications. It is said to have been their practice to ask a prospective juror whether he worked for wages and as to whether he thought jury services would interfere with his employment. This latter is an innocent looking question. It looks as if they were solicitous for the workingman's welfare. But in reality the question simply suggests to the man a fear that perhaps it would be better for him to avoid jury service if possible. It may even in some cases arouse the suspicion that the commissioners, being all business men and with a business acquaintance, really speak the implied warning with authority of the world of business, which does not want its employees to do jury service. And anyway it is a question the commission has no right to ask. Jury service is a duty. If any employer discharges an employee for serving on a jury it would be the duty of the commission to make it pretty hot for him.

and every other time. Schmitz was a Republican and was made mayor by Hearst, who took advantage of a big strike in San Francisco to put a "Labor" party in the field. Since Schmitz came from the *Wisconsin's* own political camp its claim now that "no political party is responsible for his dishonesty" is ingenious, to say the least.

The papers report that Sheriff Knell, Register of Deeds Maas and Clerk of Courts Cords were in a long drawn-out session with Deputy Comptroller Koehler at the city hall the other night. If these individuals would get together and decide to cut out a lot of their illegal practices the public would applaud their habit of holding such conferences. But the fact is that they were not assembled for the public's good—capitalist party office-holders do not take an interest

Advance Sale of Winter Underwear

Do You Know That Underwear Has Advanced 25% in Price?

Ask any dealer—he'll tell you so if he is on the square. We were in on the ground floor when the boost came and have safeguarded the interests of our customers. Our superior buying facilities again assert themselves, and we are in position to offer prices on winter underwear that cannot be duplicated in Milwaukee. On the occasion of our annual sale we prove this fact to your satisfaction. Look this list over and you'll be convinced. Buy your winter supply now and be money ahead. These prices can't last.

Boys' Shirts and Drawers—heavy, lined, well finished and double sewed throughout. After this sale 35c. Sale price..... **19c**
Men's Heavy Cotton Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—every seam double sewed, shirts made with fine sateen facing and loops. After this sale 50c. Sale price..... **39c**
Men's Camelhair Underwear—guaranteed to contain 60 per cent. wool. Regular price 75c. Sale price..... **39c**
Men's Finest Lambs Wool Fleece Underwear, made by manufacturers of a famous "health underwear" whose contract retail price is \$1.00. This is practically the same garment sold under a different name. Sale price..... **50c**

Men's Natural Wool, All-Wool Underwear. You can't buy these garments anywhere for less than 98c. Sale price..... **69c**
Men's All-Wool Jersey Ribbed Underwear, both shirts and drawers beautifully trimmed. Doubtful if any other dealer in the Northwest can sell this garment under \$1.25. Sale price..... **89c**
Men's Medium Weight Natural Wool Underwear—will cost you \$1.25 to \$1.50 anywhere else in the country. Sale price..... **\$1.00**
\$1.50 and \$2.00 Underwear. Policemen, firemen, railroad men and all exposed to the cold will appreciate its value—there's nothing better or warmer. Sale price..... **\$1.25**

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in such trivial concerns—but to lay plans for the possible capture of still bigger political teats for themselves.

I know very well that public officials must expect to see their motives misinterpreted, no matter how much they may work for the public good. This is well illustrated in the history of the lighting contract of our streets by electricity. When the former contract expired Dec. 15, 1905, a large number of common council should get that the business and let a contract to the lighting company according to the terms of the company. A majority of my associates in the common council and myself believed that the rates charged by the lighting company were too high and for a year and eight months we ran along without a contract, when on the first of Sept. last the company came to our terms and made a new agreement, accepting our terms.

This little persistence on the part of the common council saved the city of Milwaukee \$8,883.39. At your next meeting I would be pleased if you would read this communication. Yours with great respect.—Henry Smith.

The above is part of a letter sent the daily press by Ald. Smith. Smith knows he is practicing deception when he writes such stuff. It was Ald. Melms who forced down the price of light, and he did it in spite of weak-kneed Henry Smith, and Smith well knows it. Smith talked loud, but when it came to the point each time he was in favor of giving up the fight. And the way Melms engineered the thing was a marvel; he kept sending the question back to the committee, and the Smiths et al. had to submit.

That was a funny break of the city papers last Wednesday. Evi-

dently with the intention of currying favor with the chief of police, they announced that the hearing on the Gypsy Ward license was to be heard that afternoon and that the chief, trying of the criticisms of Socialist aldermen, had decided to have it out with Ald. Seidel before the committee, and that there would not be much left of Seidel after he got through. This announcement of a great "scrap" brought a large crowd to the city hall, intent on seeing how the chief would go about it to get around Ald. Seidel's lance-like thrusts. But the chief

wasn't there. He was out of town, and had so notified the committee clerk in advance. Well, of course, it made the reporters feel foolish, and there was nothing to do but brazen themselves out of the hole. And so Wednesday's papers came out and solemnly declared that Seidel must have known that the chief wouldn't be there, and that if he had been there it would have been a bad day for Seidel, and that anyway it would come up in two weeks, when the chief would surely be present, etc. Well, Well!

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

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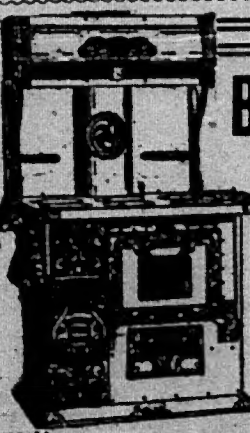
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Matinee, Oct. 13
Twice Daily
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The Oriental
Cozy
Corner Girls
LADIES' DAYS
Wed. & Friday
Mat. & N.

CRYSTAL
Daily at 2:30
Evenings 7:45 and 9:30
WEEK OF OCTOBER 10th

Gilroy, Hains & Montgomery
Singing Sketch—"The Good Ship Nancy"
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 25c

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Completely Remodeled into the
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The Blue Ribbon Girls